THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 18 JANUARY, 1834. [NO. 23

CONTRACT FOR WINES AND SPIRITS FOR THE CANTEEN OF H. M'S. 4TH (QUEEN'S OWN) LIGHT DRAGOONS.

PERSONS wishing to contract for the supply of Wines and Spirits for the Canteen of H. M's. 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons for eleven months, commencing on the 1st. February, 1834, and ending 31st December, 1834, are requested to send sealed Tenders —post paid—to the Regimental Quarter Master, on or before the 20th day of January, instant, specifying the rates at which they will supply the following :—

Port Wine,..... per dozen.
London Market Madeira,.... per gallon.
Cognac Brandy,..... per gallon.
Hollands Gin..... per gallon.

Each Tender to be accompanied by Samples. Carriage paid.

The above Wines and Spirits to be delivered in such quantities as may from time to be required, free of carriage and every expense, and to be at the risk of the Contractor until their arrival.

Kirkee, 18th January, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of COONVERJEE BHICKAJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, may be granted to BYRAMJEE BHICKAJEE, the Brother of the said deceased ; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1834.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી મુમબઇનો રેવેવાશી પારશી મરનાર કુવરજી જીખાજીની શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખત્યારનાંમુ લેવા શાઉ શ્રી મુમબ ની જુદીકેટરની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમો એ મરનાર નો લાઇ બરોમજી જીખાજીએ અરજ કી ધી છે જે મરનેમલે એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો કોનાં બાબશતા કોએ તેનાંઓને અ કેર થાએ તા ૯ મી જનવારી ૧૮૩૪

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ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of PAULO GONSALVES, late of Bombay, Portuguese, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to the Reverend LAURENCO PEREIRA, the Executor therein named ; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 16th of January, 1834.

J. P. LARKINS.

AVIZO.

TENDO se feito Applicaçao a Suprema Corte de Judicatura de Bombay, para que a verificaçao da ultima vontade e Testamento de PAULO GONSALVES, ja defuncto, habitante de Bombay seja concedida ao Reverendo LOURENCO PEREIRA, Executor nomeado ao mesmo, todas as pessoas n'elle interessadas sao informadas disso pelo presente.—Hoje 16 de Janeiro, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, will be held at the Warehouse Rooms, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock.

The attendance of all Members at the Presidency is particularly desired.

By order of the Trustees,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 13th January, 1834.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

THE ACTING PAYMASTER, of H. M. 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, will receive sealed Tenders (post paid,) until the morning of the 5th of February next, for a Bill or Bills for £450, or thereabouts, at twenty one days after sight, on Messrs. CHARLES HOPKINSON, BARTON AND Co. Army Agents, Regent Street, London.—The bidding to be in Poona rupees for even sums of not less than fifty pounds each.

Kirkee, 10th January, 1834.

WANTED—For the 11th Regiment N. I., a European capable of instructing and leading a Brass Band ; a liberal salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the officer commanding the regiment.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1834.

WILL BE PUBLISHED AND READY FOR DELIVERY ON MONDAY NEXT,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published ; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

ON Wednesday next, the 22d instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will submit for Public Sale, at their Rooms, several very handsome, eight, six, and four light Lustres, entirely new ; Rich Table Girandoles with Drops and Pans.

AND AT 2 P. M.,

About 30 Hhds. of Hodgson's Pale Ale.

NOTICE.—On Wednesday next, the 22d instant, at 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit for sale, by Public Auction, without reserve, at their rooms, the elegant service of Plate and Plated-Ware, Tents, Carriage, Buggy and Saddle Horses, Camel Trunks, &c. &c. the property of W. R. MARTIN, Esq., Bengal C. S., proceeding to Europe ; the same comprizes Silver, Table, Gravy, Dessert and Tea Spoons ; Table and Dessert Forks, Soup, Milk and Sauce Ladles, Salt and Egg Spoons, Fish Slices, Butter knives, Sugar spoons, Mustard ditto. Marrow ditto, all "*en suite*," of rich double shell pattern; Egg Frames, Bottle Labels, Bottle Tops, two complete sets of silver Handled Table knives and forks, a ditto of silver dessert ditto in cases, Tumbler, Claret and Wine Glass covers.

The Plated Ware comprizes a superb Table service of dishes and covers, Stew dishes and Casserole ditto, Bottle Waggons for 4 Decanters each, Handsome Epergne and Plateau, Bread Baskets, Cruet, Pickle and Liquor Frames, 3 Branch Candlesticks, Coffee, Tea, and Butter Pots, Plated Tea Tray, Round and Oblong Salvers, Cowtail Chowries, &c. &c. &c.

At ½ past twelve, will be put up, the Carriage, Buggy, and Saddle Horses ; and at 4 P. M. the extensive suite of Tents: These and the Horses may be inspected any day prior to the day of sale, and the other property will be on view from Monday next, when Catalogues will be published of that, and any other offered for sale on the same day.

N. B. A desirable opportunity now offers for Messes or families, wishing to furnish themselves with good and handsome appurtenances of the Table.

On the same day, FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell a small Invoice of superior Office Stationery, Books, Ink Stands, Quills, Ink Powders, Pewter Ink Stands, Sealing Wax, &c. &c. &c. a Six Light Lustre, (new) Mathematical Instruments, Long Cloths, Bengal Canvas, Black Hats, &c.

Bombay, 15th January, 1834.

NOTICE.—On Thursday 23d inst. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO., will submit for sale by public auction at the Parsonage House, near Byculla, the Household Furniture and property of the Rev. H. DAVIES, proceeding to Europe. The same comprizes, Couches, Chairs, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Tea Poys, Hanging Lamps, and Lustres, Wall Shades, writing Table, a Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood, an 8 day clock by Morris ; Cots and Bedding, Floor Mats, bed and dressing Room Furniture.

A London built Barouche by Stubbs and Hancock.

A do. do. Stanhope with Harness by Hobson.

A do. do. Coach.

Pair of Carriage Horses, Harness and Sundry table requisites. The property will be on view, one day (Wednesday 22d instant) preceding the sale, and Catalogues will be then issued.

LONDON MARKET MADEIRA.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. have for sale at their Godowns, a few Pipes, Hhds, and Quarter Pipes of the above, from *John Park*, Maderia: 4 years in the country—Price per pipe, Rs. 250.

Nesbit Lane, 15th Jan., 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 20, each No.....	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,.....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

THE Valuable Household Property, Carriages, Horses, &c. of Col. Baumgardt's for sale by auction. BECK & CO. will submit for public outcry, on Monday the 20th instant, at his residence in Colabah, the whole of Colonel Baumgardt's valuable Household and other Property, comprising chiefly as follows, vizt :—Damask covered Couches, Mahogany and Jackwood Chairs, round Card and Sofa Tables, an Ottoman, Sideboard, a pair of handsome Pier Tables with marble tops, Screens, Easy Chairs, portable Book Cases, Cheval Glass, Wardrobes, Presses, Foot stools, a set of capital teakwood dining Tables, sufficiently large for 24 persons, dressing Tables, &c. Most of the above made to order by an eminent Cabinet maker in Calcutta. 2 handsome 6 light Chandeliers, Hanging Lamps, wall-shades with gilt brackets, a square Piano forte by Broadwood, Cambay Carpets, a handsome dinner service of Spode's ware, with tea and coffee cups to match, elegant Porcelain Dessert do. a well stored sideboard of Plate, consisting of Dishes, Spoons, Forks, an Egg Frame, soup, milk, and sauce Ladles, &c. Plated ware comprising Beef steak and Curry Dishes, Pickle and Cruit stands, large and small Salvers, a handsome Epergne, Wine coolers, soup and sauce Tureens, a neat breakfast service, comprising Tea, Coffee, Butter, Sugar and Milk Pots, Bottle stands, muffineers, &c. An extensive assortment of elegant Table Glass Ware, a few choice Wines, a small Library of Books, a military saddle complete, Capital Carriage, Buggy and Saddle Horses, Children's Ponies, a nearly new London built Chariot, a capital Buggy and Harness, a Palanquin, and a variety of other articles ; particulars of all which appear in Catalogues now in circulation. The property is now on view.

N. B. The tide on the 20th being favorable for crossing, it is hoped that the sale will be numerously attended.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
BECK AND CO.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of exceptionable quality, vizt :—

Pale and brown Sherry, at Rs. 20 per dozen.			
Port.....at	Rs.	22	per doz.
Lisbon.....at 10 *a*		12	"
Brandy.....at 15 *a*		18	"
Jamaica Rum, at		12	"
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,	Rs.	24	per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,	18	per doz.	
Ripe Hodgson's Beer	6	"	
Rum Shrub, in pints,	9	"	

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, Jan. 18th., 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

FOR SALE—Some valuable Pamphlets in French poetry, entitled "*Deux Messeniennes ou Elegies sur la vie et la mort de Jeanne D' Arc. Par M. Casimir De La Vigne*," adapted for Gentlemen's amusement, which may be seen on application to Mr. R. PEREIRA, near St. Thomas's Church, and at the SMMUCHAR OFFICE. Price quarter Rupee each.

Bombay, 17th January, 1834.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 25th instant, precisely at 12 o'clock, at the Godowns of Messss. ROGER DE FARIA and CO. adjoining to their Office, the following Wines, to close different accounts :—

10 Pipes of Madeira Wine.
5 ditto of Teneriffe ditto,
10 Quarters of Choice old Madeira Wine.

Bombay, 15th January, 1834.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO., have just received per *Severn*, direct from London, a select investment of the newest and most fashionable Jewellery ; McCabe's Gold Hunting Watches, Musical Boxes, &c., &c., to which they beg respectfully to invite attention.

SHERRY of various qualities in cases of 3 dozen, at from Rs. 33 to Rs. 75 per case. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 18th Jan. 1834.

TO BE LET—The well known and pleasant House called Camballa, situated on the Breach.

Ditto, ditto, called Chinchpooghly, lately occupied by Archdeacon Thomas Carr.

Ditto, ditto, vacated by Capt. Jameson.

Ditto, ditto, lately occupied by Dr. Wight.

For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, Fort.

Bombay, 18th January, 1834,

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE and Co.,

Bass' Pale Ale, at Rs. 45 per hhd.
Barclay's do de " 35 "

Apply to SHAPOORJEE NASSERWANJEE.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. GER DE FARIA AND CO.

lowing Wines :—

very old rich Lisbon of Mellow flavour in extra large Pipes, at.....	Rs.	300	
Ditto do. in half do. at....	"	150	
Ditto do. in Fifths, at.....	"	50	
Ditto do. in Kegs, at.....	"	40	
Old Carcavellos in extra large Pipes, at.....	"	300	
Choice old Madeira Wine in quarter casks, at....	"	100	
Old Lisbon in bottles, at..	"	10	pe
Ditto Carcavellos in do..	"	10	

Bombay, 18th January,

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

A Fresh arrival by the Ship *La R* direct from the Proprietors, in one cases, at Rs. 25 per dozen. To be had Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKIN and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 18th January,

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs MINGTON AND CO., the follo Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. T and BOSANQUET :—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs. 30	per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	" 26	per doz.
Ditto in Pints.....	" 14	per doz.
Port Wine,.....	" 20	per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T[illegible] Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 18th January, 1834.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, No. 3, in Rutherfield Street, recently vacated by A. S. LEMESSURIER, Esq.

Do. No. 35, in Meadow Street, do. by H. F. OWEN, Esq.

For particulars apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

18th January, 1834.

TO BE LET,

A large dwelling House in Rampart Row, formerly occupied by Sir Roger de Faria containing three large and two small Godowns with stabling, outhouses, &c. May be entered immediately. Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY, Ghandy, at Messrs FRAMJEE, NESSERWANJEE and Co.'s, Forbes Street or JEHANGEER MERWANJEE'S Shop, Nisbet Lane.

Bombay, 18th January, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 18th January, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON, CALLING AT CANANORE AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE Fine Teak built Ship LADY NUGENT, of 600 Tons, LUCAS PERCIVAL, Commander, H. C. S., will sail from Bombay on the 12th February. This Ship has splendid accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be [illegible] and further particulars known on application to the Commander at the Office of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay, 17th January, 1834.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE Brig MARGARET, for Liverpool, will positively sail on Tuesday morning at Gun-fire ; she has still accommodation for one passenger, for terms of which, apply to Captain ROPER, at the office of McGREGOR, EDMUND AND CO.

Bombay, 17th January, 1834.

GE TO LONDON, TOUCH-HE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, ip LADY RAFFLES, ROBERT LLOCK, Commander, Burthen 650 t be dispatched about 20th instant s one Cabin disengaged. The ac-odations of this Ship are superior, hav-double Stern and Galler s, and carries Surgeon.—Apply to Cap in POLLOCK, or Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co., at whose office plans of the Cabins can be had.

Duly's Buildings, 18th January, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, now daily ex-ected, and will have immediate despatch. Plans, her Cabins can be seen at the Office of DI-, CARTER AND Co.

18th January, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

mbay Castle, 30th December, 1834.

—Lieutenant John Brodhurst, of the regiment ean infantry, is allowed a furlough to Eu-three years, for the benefit of his health.

).—The following promotions are made:—

Regiment of artillery.

major A. Manson, C. B. to be lieutenant *vice* Hardy retired.—Date of rank, 26th Dec.

in T. Groundwater to be major, 1st lieutenant eslie to be captain, and 2nd lieutenant J. N. be 1st lieutenant, in succession to Manson ed.—Do. do. do.

rnumerary 2nd lieutenant D. J. Cannon, to be d on the effective strength, from the 25th De-1833, *vice* Rooke promoted.

ain W. H. Foy, is appointed agent for the ma-ture of gun carriages, in succession to lieutenant l Manson, C. B. who vacates in consequence of omotion.

11.—Ensign J. G. Johnston, of the 19th regi-native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, ee years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 9th January, 1834.

12.—In re-publishing in military general orders, lowing order issued by the supreme govern ment, political depart nent under date the 12th ultimo ght Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased t, that assistant surgeons J. Stewart and W. Calvert, proceed to Hydrabad, and place themselves, at the disposal of the resident at that city.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 12th December, 1833.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that assistant surgeons Stewart and Calvert, of the Bombay establishment, be placed at the disposal of the resident at Hydrabad, for employment in the military service of His Highness the Nizam, and that these gentlemen, together with Messrs. Login and Nash, take rank in it respectively, according to the dates of their commissions in the service to which they properly belong.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to Govt.

No. 13.—The following promotions are made:—

Regiment of artillery.

First lieutenant J. W. Fraser to be captain, and 2nd lieutenant W. A. St. Clair to be 1st lieutenant, in succession to Law deceased.—Date of rank, 24th Dec. 1833.

Supernumerary 2nd lieutenant J. B. Woosnam, to be admitted on the effective strength, from the 24th December 1833, *vice* St. Clair promoted.

No. 14.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.—

Ensign H. W. Preedy, of the 25th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter to the left wing 3rd regiment of light cavalry, from the 13th ultimo, until further orders,

Lieutenant J. S. Ramsay of the 4th regiment native infantry, to act as quarter master and paymaster to that regiment, from the 15th November last, during the absence of lieutenant Lucas, on leave.

No. 15.—The following promotion is made:—

Medical Establishment.

Senior assistant surgeon J. Anderson to be surgeon, *vice* Shaw deceased.—Date of Rank, 27th of December, 1833.

No. 16 The entertainment of laboratory men for each of the undermentioned stations is authorized during the period of the artillery practice:—

	Laboratory serjeant.	*Laboratory men*
Poona	"	2
Ahmednuggur	1	2
Belgaum	"	1
Bhooj	"	2
Ahmedabad	1	2

No. 17 —The following general order by the supreme government, which has been declared applicable to this presidency is republished for general information:—

No 181 of 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 12th December, 1833.

With a view to the establishment of uniformity in the regulations under which pensions are granted to the heirs of native officers, soldiers, and others belonging to the armies of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, and Bombay, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following oders:—

The regulations under which native family pensions are at present granted at the respective presidencies, are to remain in force as applicable to all native soldiers, and others concerned, who may have been enlisted, or entertained, prior to the promulgation of these orders, with the following modification respecting the appointment, and order of succession of heirs, which is to have effect from the respective dates of the publication of these orders at the three presidencies, vizt:—

1*st*. Every native officer, or soldier, or other person belonging to the native army, whose heir may be entitled to the benefit of the pension regulations, is permitted to name his heir from the following line of succession, beyond the limits of which no degree of relationship can give a claim to pension.

1st Son.
2nd Widow.
3rd Daughter.
4th Father.
5th Mother.

2*nd*. The name of the heir so nominated must be entered at the time of nomination, or as soon after as may be practicable, in the official register of the corps or departement concerned.

3*rd*. Should no such nomination be made, or should any just doubt exist as to its having been made, then the order adopted in the foregoing line of succession, is to be the guide in the grant of pension.

The following revised native family pension regulations are enacted prospectively for the armies at the three presidencies, and are to be considered applicable to all native officers, soldiers, or public establishments herein-after named, who shall have enlisted, or been entertained, subsequently to the respective dates of the promulgation of these orders at Fort William Fort Saint George, and Bombay.

1*st*. The heir of every native officer or soldier, trumpeter, drummer, fifer, or bugler, of cavalry infantry, artillery, sappers and miners, gun lascars and ordnance drivers, and of every native public servants noted in the margin belonging to the Hon'ble Company's native forces at the presidencies of Fort Saint George, of Bombay, who may be killed, or die from wounds received in action,

Native doctor or hospital assistant, tindal, lascar, or klassee. behistie puckallee farrier, syce, grass cutter

whether on foreign service or in India; or who may die from sickness or any accident whilst on foreign service, shall be entitled to a pension agreeably to the following scale, and under the following rules:—

Scale of monthly pension in Sonaut, Madras, or Bombay Rupees.

Native officers and sepoys, trumpeters, drummers, fifers, buglers, drivers		*Cavalry, local horse, infantry, artillery, sappers and miners.*	*Local infantry.*	*Ordnance drivers.*	*Gun lascars.*
Heir of	Subedar, or corresponding rank	25	15	25	25
	Jemedar ditto	8	7	8	8
	Havildar ditto	6	5	6	6
	Naik ditto	5	4	5	5
	Drummer ditto	4	3	4	4
	Sepoy ditto	3	2	3	3
	Sirdar driver ditto				5
	Driver ditto				3

Public Servants.

Heir of	Native doctor or hospital assistant	25
	Tindal	8
	Lascar or klassee	6
	Behistie and puckallee	5
	Farrier	4
	Syce	3
	Grasscutter	3

2*nd*. No heir is admissible to a pension who shall not have stood towards the deceased in one of the degrees of relationship specified in the following line of succession:—

1st Son.
2nd Widow
3rd Daughter..
4th Father.
5th Mother.

3*rd* Every native officer, soldier or public servant belonging to the native armies, whose heir may be entitled to a pension under these regulations, is permitted to select, and name, his heir from the foregoing line of succession; and the name of the heir so nominated must be entered at the time of nomination, or as soon as may be practicable, in the official register of the corps or department concerned.

4*th*. Should no such nomination have been made or should any just doubt exist as to its having been made, then the order adopted in the foregoing line of succession is to be the guide in the grant of pension.

5*th*. The pension is to be granted for the following periods:—

To males under six years of age, until they attain the age of eighteen years.

To males above six years of age, and under the age of fifty years, for twelve years.

To males above the age of fifty years, and to females of whatever age, for life.

6*th*. The pension is to lapse on the demise of the heir to whom it may have been granted, and no transfer of pension from one heir to another can ever be permitted, unless to correct some obvious error in the first grant

7*th*. No pension is claimable by any heir in the receipt of pay or pension from the state, equal to the authorized pay of the deceased at the time of his death; and when the heir may be in the receipt of pay inferior in amount to the pension authorized in these regulations, then the half only of such pension shall be granted to the heir in addition to his pay; but should an heir thus circumstanced be subsequently discharged from the service, in consequence of ill health, or other unfitness not affecting his character, then he will be entitled to the full pension upon the same terms as other heirs not in the service of the state; and when the heir may be in the receipt of a pension inferior to the pension claimable under these regulations, he or she, must relinquish the inferior pension, no heir being permitted to receive two pensions from the state.

8*th*. The provision afforded under these regulations shall be designated the native family pension.

The governments at Fort Saint George and Bombay are requested to issue the necessary instructions for giving full effect to these orders.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, *Colonel.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

Bombay Castle, 11th January, 1834.

No. 18.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department under date the 9th instant, to place assistant surgeon D. Grierson at the disposal of the acting superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

No. 19.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract, paragraph 6, of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors under date the 7th August, No. 72 of 1833, to the supreme government, and to republish, as applicable to the native army of this presidency the general order by the commander in chief in Bengal, under date the 19th March 1827, therein alluded to:—

Para. 6th. In our military letter of 28th May, 1828, (*Para.* 115.) we approved of an order issued by the commander in chief at your presidency, dated 19th March 1827, which prohibited the infliction of corporal punishment upon the native soldiers "except for stealing, marauding, or gross insubordination, where the individuals were deemed unworthy to continue in the army." That order is equally applicable to the other presidencies, and we desire that you will transmit a copy of it to the governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay, with a view to the adoption of similar principles and measures at each of those presidencies.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Dated 19th March, 1827.

The commander in chief is satisfied from the quiet and orderly habits of the native soldiers, that it can very seldom be necessary to inflict on them the punishment of flogging, while it may be almost entirely abolished, with great advantage to their character and feelings.

His excellency is therefore pleased to direct, that no native soldier shall, in future be sentenced to corporal punishment, unless for the crime of stealing, marauding, or gross insubordination, where the individuals are deemed unworthy to continue in the ranks of the army.

Whenever, in such cases, corporal punishment is awarded by a regimental detachment or brigade court martial, the proceedings are to be referred, with a descriptive roll of the prisoner and a report of his previous character, to the general or other officer commanding the division, before the sentence is carried into effect, and if he confirms it, and does not see cause to remit the punishment, he will at the same time, direct the man to be discharged from the service.

This order is to be clearly explained to every native corps.

(True extract and copy.)
(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Colonel.
Secy. to Govt. Mily Dept.

Bombay Castle, 13th January, 1834.

No. 20.—Major T. L. Groundwater, of the horse brigade, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 21.—Lieutenant J. Hobson, of the regiment of European infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 22.—Lieutenant W. Baker, of the 1st grenadier regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to the Malabar Coast for the benefit of his health.

No. 23.—Assistant surgeon J. McMorris, is allowed leave of absence for three months, to proceed to the sea coast and the Mahabuleshwur Hills, for the benefit of his health.

No. 24.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Ensign M. Wyllie to be acting adjutant to the left wing of the 8th regiment native infantry, during its march to the presidency.

No. 25.—The following appointment is made:—

20th regiment native infantry.

Ensign R. Kelly to be quarter master and interpreter, *vice* Westley proceeding to Europe.—Date of appointment 27th Dec. 1833.

By order of the Right Hon. the Govr. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 10th January, 1834.

Mr. H. P. Malet, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the districts of the Sholapoor sub-collectorate.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, sub-collector of Hooblee, is allowed leave of absence for eight days, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to enable him to join his station.

Mr. H. Liddell, assistent to the collector of Ahmedabad, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the district of Dhundooka.

Bombay Castle, 13th January, 1834.

Mr. G. J. Blane, fourth assistant to the principal collector at Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Vingorla, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 14th January 1834.

Mr. W. C. Andrews, acting sub-collecor of Sholapoor, is permitted to proceed into the districts, on deputation, from the 6th instant.

Mr. C. Price, 3rd assistant to the collector in Kandeish, is allowed an extension of his leave of absence, for the further period of one month, on sick certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. T. H. Baber, C. S. to proceed to the Madras territories, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 15th January, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Gregor Grant, an extension of one months leave of absence from the expiration of the leave granted to him under date the 20th of November last.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

BOMBAY SHIPPING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Your correspondent 'True Blue' has launched into such an extended scale of grievances, that I cannot pretend to follow him through so wide a range; although I am bound to confess the whole subject merits the attention of the mercantile community, and demands a speedy and efficacious redress.

Sufficient for the present is the evil thereof. The case of the ship *Ann*, though not amply detailed to the public, for reasons best known elsewhere, is one which cannot fail to excite the most serious cause for alarm; and requires a prompt and vigorous control in the future management of the country service.

Commanders of Country ships should be armed with sufficient powers to quell every symptom of disaffection, and to subdue every possible attempt to subvert their authority.

The same vigilant control is necessary to watch over the external means of defence possessed by those Ships, or they will fall an easy prey to PIRATES as well as MUTINEERS!

To the several questions urged by 'True Blue' I must say, that the commanders and officers in the country service, are neither liberally, nor are they adequately rewarded for the duties, and responsibilities which attach to their respective stations.

The commanders receive no freight for Treasure; and yet it has ever been held as sound policy, that when increased anxiety, high trust, and inviolable integrity are called in aid, the remuneration should be commensurate, and why the country service is exempt from so just a claim I cannot conceive.

The number of officers is not equal to the duties required, and to the support due to the efficiency and command of such large and valuable ships.

If a more eligible description of petty officers cannot be found, which is a doubtful question, they ought to be better encouraged by additional pay and allowances. I am however of opinion that a superior class of Gunners, Helmsmen, &c. may be trained, and bound by such a tenure as will insure faithful services.

Having considered these questions under the guidance of enquiry and current opinion relevant to the whole subject, I regret to say a measure is either now in force or is seriously contemplated by the merchants and ship-owners of this port, which will have a direct tendency to cramp the energy, lower the respectability of the country service in general estimation, and create a spirit of ill-will and discontent throughout all classes.

This scheme governed by ill-judged economy, reduces the pay, perquisites and allowances of commanders, officers, and petty officers, whose zeal and attachment to their employers may thereby be shaken, and yield to a rankling feeling of disaffection. A want of unanimity speedily incites a spirit of insubordination, and when once the reins of discipline give way, one evil is quickly followed by a greater.

A preventive and restraining influence should promptly and generously intervene, and before another ship quits this harbour for China, all grievances should be redressed, efficient power and authority should be established, and that incentive to a zealous and cheerful performance of every line of duty which devolves upon officers and seamen, should be distinctly and proclaimed by a just and liberal policy. It is the most prudent, the safest, and the [illegible] motives should be inculcated on all from [illegible] expect high duties.

Life, property and reputation, are now at stake; that is in the hands of those who govern; the risk and responsibility falls upon those who are bound to obey.

I am, &c.

Bombay, 17th Jan. 1834. JUSTITIA,

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—As the Commissioners for the improvement of the judicial system in India, may shortly be expected, and the public attention will probably be attracted to their important enquiries, it may be interesting to many of your readers to know the substance of the Charter of Justice at the Cape of Good Hope,—and I request you to print it from the Bombay Courier of the 31st May 1828, which I now send to you. I hope that your readers will seriously reflect on the following provisions in that charater viz:—

In all civil causes three of the judges, of whom the Chief Justice shall at all times be one, shall form a quorum, and the decision of the major part of such three judges shall be deemed the decision of the whole Court.

The pleadings and proceedings of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, to be carried on in the English language and the judgments and orders to be pronounced and declared in open Court, and not otherwise

Y. Z.

Bombay, 7th January, 1834.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARTER.

By the Charter, a Supreme Court is to be constituted, to consist of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges, who are to take rank above all others, excepting the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Forces, and all such persons as, by law and usage in England, take place before the Chief Justice of the King's Bench.—The Chief Justice to have the custody of the Seal of the Court, with a liberty to deliver the same to any Puisne Judge for a temporary purpose. The Judges' salaries to be in lieu of all fees and advantages whatsoever. All Officers of the Court subject to be removed by the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges, or the major part of them, for any good and sufficient cause to them appearing.

In all Civil Causes three of the Judges, of whom the Chief Justice shall at all times be one, shall form a quorum, and the decision of the major part of such three Judges shall be deemed the decision of the whole Court.

The Supreme Court to judge and determine upon and according to the Laws now in force, and all such other Laws as shall at any time hereafter be made; and its jurisdiction to extend throughout the whole Colony. Appeals to be allowed directly to the King in Council, from any judgment having the effect of a definitive sentence or final decree, in case the same shall involve directly or indirectly property, or any civil right, amounting to £1,000 sterling, with power to the Supreme Court to direct that the judgment shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended, pending the Appeal, on bail to answer the appeal: it is in His Majesty's power, upon a Petition, likewise to allow an Appeal in cases of any value where he shall think fit.—The Supreme Court is to carry into execution the judgments and Orders of the Court of Appeals.

In Criminal Cases depending in the Supreme Court, the trial shall be before one or more of the Judges, and a Jury of nine men, who shall concur in every verdict to be delivered by the Foreman in open Court; and in all Criminal Cases, *viva voce* evidence, in open Court.

The Supreme Court at all times to be holden in Cape Town.

The Governor is directed to divide the Colony into two or more districts, and from time to time alter the same as may appear to him best adapted for enabling the inhabitants to resort with ease and convenience to the Circuit Courts, which are directed to be held twice at least in each year, in each district, by one of the Puisne Judges, and at such one or more places within each district, as the Governor shall from time to time direct and appoint.

All crimes and offences to be determined by the Circuit Judge, and a Jury of nine men, as in the Supreme Court; but if nine good and lawful men do not appear, the trial shall be before the Circuit Judge and any number of the Jury who shall appear, not being less than six.

All Civil Suits and Actions in the Circuit Courts, to be tried and decided by the Judge alone, without a Jury—if the cause of Action shall exceed or be of the value of more than £100 sterling, the evidence to be taken in writing, in open Court, in the presence of the witnesses: and appeals to be allowed from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court, which is not to admit or receive any evidence which was not *tendered* to the Circuit Court.—When the value of the property is less than £100 in the Circuit Courts, on the application of either of the parties *before* the trial, to permit, the evidence to be taken in writing, the judge may direct the same to be taken down in open Court, in the presence of the witnesses; and if the Judge shall be of opinion that the Judgment is of such importance as to make it proper that an appeal should be permitted, he may appeal to the Supreme Court.

No Judgment either in the Supreme Court or any Circuit Court, in any Criminal Cases whereby any person shall be condemned to Death, Transportation, or Banishment from the Colony, shall be carried into execution until a Report of all the proceedings hath been laid before the Governor by the Judge presiding at such trial, nor until the Governor shall have authorized and approved the Execution of such sentence.

Respecting the qualification of Jurors, and the mode of enforcing their attendance, and also for the extension of the Trial by Jury in Civil Cases, the Governor, with the advice of the Council of Government, are empowered by the Charter to make such Laws as to them may seem meet, which are forthwith to be transmitted for His Majesty's approbation or disallowance.

The pleadings and proceedings of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, to be carried on in the English language, and the Judgments and Orders to be pronounced and declared in open Court, and not otherwise.

The functions or duty of Advocate and Attorney or Proctor, not to be united in one person, but to be discharged separately.

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The Supreme Court is authorized to make Rules and Orders of Court, from time to time; and to revoke, alter, and renew them, as to them shall seem meet, as to the time and place of holding the Court, and forms and manners of proceeding to be observed in the Supreme and Circuit Courts respectively, and the practice thereof.

The Supreme and Circuit Courts have power to remove the Suit or Action respectively, if it shall be made to appear that such cause may be more conveniently heard or determined either in the Supreme Court or the Circuit Courts, and such allowance is to be certified by the judge, together with the process and proceedings.

The Governor, with the advice of the Council of Government, or the major part of them, upon the proof of the misconduct of any Judge, may suspend from office, and immediately report to the Secretary of State the grounds and causes of such suspension. The King, by the advice of the Privy Council, may confirm or disallow such suspension.

When the Supreme Court shall have assumed and entered upon the exercise of their jurisdiction, from thenceforth the Court of Civil and Criminal justice, and the Court of Appeals, shall be abolished, and the Suit in the Court of Appeals proceeded upon in the Supreme Court.

The Charter likewise authorizes the Governor, with the advice of the Council of Government, to establish Courts of Request, and other Courts, to have jurisdiction in Civil and Criminal Cases, not to be extended to any Case wherein value shall exceed £10, or whereby any rights, in future may be bound; and, in Criminal Cases, not to extend to any crime punishable by Death, Transportation, or Banishment; and to establish Rules, Orders and Regulations, respecting the manner and form of proceedings therein with the advice and consent of the Chief justice.

It is further directed by the Charter, that the Governor, or Lieut. Governor, for the time being, shall annually appoint a fit and proper person to all the Office of Sheriff, whose duty it shall be to execute all Writs and Sentences of the Supreme Court.

LADY NUGENT.

Bombay Harbour, 13th Jan 1834.

As our voyage is at its close, we cannot ... without expressing the grateful sense ... the kind attention shown, as of the ...rous conduct displayed by you, invariably, throughout.

...ledgement alone will be appreciated by ..., but desiring still to mark the relationship, which has existed between us, we trust that you will accept a further token of our high estimation of your character, and of our warm wishes for your future welfare and happiness, and believe us to remain,

Dear Sir
Very faithfully yours.

Christina Collier	A. Viney, H. M. 40th
Elizabeth Sinclair,	Charles Watkin, Bombay Engineers.
C. Collier. Dep. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls.	J. Sinclair, Asst. Surgeon H. M. 45th.
A. W. Williams, I. Navy	Joseph Lawrence, Asist. Surgeon.
R. Partour, Lt. & Adj. H. M. 54th	S. Fraser, Asist. Surgeon.
M. Alexander Rouland.	

To LUCAS PERCIVAL, Esq. *Lady Nugent.*

To the Passengers of the Ship Lady Nugent.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

In acknowledging the reciept of the letter you have done me the honour of addressing to me, I beg you to believe that the very kind expressions it contains have afforded me the sincerest pleasure.

It is particularly gratifying to my feelings after the long and tedious passage we have experienced to find my conduct has given such general satisfaction.

The perfect harmony which has subsisted during the voyage must be attributed to the kind feeling and gentlemanly conduct which has been shown by each individual.

I shall be most happy in accepting the token of the kindness and friendship which has been evinced by all towards me,

With every sincere wish for the health happiness. and prosperity of all, allow me to subscribe myself

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours, &c.
L. PERCIVAL
Commander Ship Lady Nugent.

Bombay Harbour,
13th Jan. 1834.

STEAM SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

On 29th Nov. 1833. from 346 subscribers... Rs.	60,586
From do. to 17th Jan. 1833 19 do. ...."	2,660
From 365 subscribers Rs.	63,246
From subscribers in Bengal to the Bombay Fund, 5 per cent. notes per Sa. Rs. 9500 ...."	10,117
Do. subscribers at Madras to the Bombay Fund ...."	10,000
Total receipts. Rs.	83,363
Interest in 5 per cent. paper, including the notes from Calcutta ...."	81,191
Cash balance. Rs.	2,172

ERRATA.

In the letter signed "True Blue" in the Courier of the 1st inst.

Read offences, for *officers—inexperienced,* for *unexperienced—bound,* for *fraud—Archipelago,* for *Archipilago—devise,* for *desire.*

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL

Vessel's names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Victory.....	1st Feb. ...	London.....	Uncertain.
Lady Nugent...	12th Do. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Stirling Castle..	about 30th Jan	Greenock...	St. Helena.
Severn.....	Uncertain ..	uncertain .	
Lady Raffles....	25th Jan. ...	London	Cape.
Lady Gordon...	25th Do. ..	Liverpool. ..	Direct.
Margaret.....	Ditto	Ditto	St. Helena.
Fergus	Uncertain....	Uncertain ..	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. Remittable Loan.....	140	141
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 1 *a* 320, 1st class,.....	11	
321 *a* 1040, 2nd class.....	19	
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd class,.....	16	
Second five per cent. Loan.....	110	112
Third five per cent. Loan.....	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight.....	107	
Bills on Madras 30 days sight.....	102	
Bills on London 6 months sight.....	1 9 1---	
Spanish Dollars per 100.....	223	
Sovereigns each.....	11 ½	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—18th. JANUARY, 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN
Saturday.....	3 59	4 31
Sunday.....	5 16	5 49
Moday.....	6 27	7 05
Tuesday.....	7 37	8 08
Wednesday.....	8 34	9 00
Thursday.....	9 22	9 41
Friday.....	10 04	10 24

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Deputy Inspector, Charles Collier, staff. from Mauritius.
Asst. Surg. Fraser, from England.
Cadet Charles Walker, Esq. from do.
Lieut. J. Holland, Staff, from Ahmedabad.
Asst. Surg. M. Raneland, from England.
Asst. Surg. J. A. Lawrence, from do.
Capt. LeMessurier. 14th Regt. N. I. from Vingorla.
Lieut. Col. P. Fearon, Adjutant General, from Poonah.
Lieut. A. Thomas, 8th Regt. N. I. from Nugger.
Lieut. Birdwood, Madras Engineers.
Major W. D. Robertson, 8th Regt. N. I. from Nugger.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. H. W. Brett, Horse Artillery, to Poona.
Lieut. E. P. Del'Hoste, A. D. A. Qr. Mr. General, from Ahmedabad.
Major Hicks, 4th Regt. N. I. to Ahmednugger.
Captain Darke, do. do. do.
Lieut. Honner, do. do. do,
Lieut. Lucas. do. do. do.
Ensign Wheatley. do. do. do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH,

On Sunday, the 12th Inst. the Lady of R. C. Money, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH,

At Hurnee, in Severndroog, on the 4th Inst. Conductor Daniel Carroll, of the Pension Establishment, after an illness of about one month, aged 56 years and 7 months.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 15th.—The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Clive, J. C. Hawkins, Esq. Commander, from Cherbananai Reef, 3d January, 1834.

—16th. The Hon'ble Company's Schooner, Royal Tiger, Lieut. Hodges, in charge, from Bassadore, 1st Jan. 1834.

Passengers.—Lieut. Iggelesdon, G. T. Vigne, Esq. 4 Europeans, and 20 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15th.—His Majesty's Ship Imogene, Henr. Hart, Esq. Commander, to Zanzibar.

Passenger.—Mr. Jos Finton.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS. — Melville.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP. —Hastings.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL.—Aurora.
FREE TADERS.—Lady Raffles, Egyptian, Margaret, Stirling Castle, Lady Wilmot Horton, Lady Nugent Fergus Victory, Lady Gordon, Amity, Clarence, and seven.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Discovery, Kusrovie, Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Atteoor Rehimon, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Sultana, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Jean, and Rampertap.
FRENCH.—La Nymphe.
H. H. THE IMAUM'S SHIP Caroline.

VESSELS LOADING.

Lady Raffles, for London, Kusrovie for the Malay Coast, Hydroos, for Bengal. Victory for London,

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 18th. JANUARY, 1834.

The Madras papers which have arrived during the week mention the loss of the *Lady Munro* on the desolate island of Amsterdam. The vessel had a large number of passengers and several convicts on board, nearly all of whom perished. It appears that she sailed from Calcutta, and touched at Madras and the Mauritius, but where she was bound to is not mentioned, though we conclude from the convicts, and the rock on which she struck being in a direct line between New South Wales and the Mauritius, that she must have been proceeding to some port in the former place. An account of the wreck will be found below.

By the H. C. Schr. *Royal Tiger* which arrived on Thursday from Bassadore the 1st. inst. letters have been received announcing the death of Abbas Meerza the Prince Royal of Persia. This event took place at Meshed, where his Royal Highness was engaged in carrying on the war against Herat, and will probably put an end to it immediately. It is likely also to produce consequences of a much more serious nature, as several aspirants have already sprung up among the Princes of Persia for the rank which has now become vacant. all of whom are ready to assert their pretensions by force if necessary. The Shah himself has not yet said any thing as to his intentions regarding a successor, and it is supposed that he will not disclose them until the result of the Herat expedition is known.—His Majesty it appears has been very unwell indeed for some time, and has not yet recovered. Should he die also—and there is little chance of his living for any length of time—Persia, there can be no doubt, will be thrown into a state of the greatest confusion, and perhaps into a sanguinary civil war.

Among other effects the death of the Prince Royal, we understand, is likely to prove most unfavorable to the officers who have lately been despatched by the Indian Government to discipline his troops. It is not known whether the Shah will be willing to receive them, and should he decline to do so, they must either come back again, or await the chance of being required by his successor.

The letters by the *Royal Tiger* mention that St. Petersburgh papers up to the 18th. of September were received in Tehran in the early part of November; but afford very little European news that we are not already in possession of. The long talked-of meeting between the Emperors of Russia and Austria has taken place in some town in Bohemia; but nothing is known either of its objects or results, though it was conjectured that the affairs of Turkey and Poland were the principal topics of discussion. The St. Petersburgh papers mention also the retirement of the Marquis of Anglesea from the Government of Ireland in consequence of ill health. This event was anticipated in the last papers from home. The Marquis of Wellesley, it appears has been appointed to succeed to the Viceroyalty.

The H. C. S. *Clive*, which, as our readers will recollect, was despatched about three weeks since to the Cherbananai bank in search of the wreck which was seen on it by the Captain of the *Stirling Castle*, returned on Thursday last. The following is an extract from Captain Hawkins's report to the Superintendent of the Indian Navy upon the result of his expedition.

"I have the honor to report the arrival of the Honorable Company's Sloop under my command. In compliance with orders under date the 27th ultimo. I slipped the moorings at 11 A. M. on that day, and proceeded with all haste to the Cherbananai bank; but in consequence of very light winds did not sight it till sunset on the 1st. January; lay to all night, and on the 2d. January P. M. anchored off the south end of the shoal, having run down the whole length of it without discovering any wreck or the vestiges of wreck. On the 2d. A. M. went in person with 3 boats from the ship, pulling up the whole length of the reef to the north end, where there is a dry bank of small extent. Here we found the skeleton of a human being, and other signs of its having had some wretched inhabitant. Some stones and dry coral were piled together as if to offer some protection from the elements; there were also a number of small heaps of stones, probably to number days or the graves of others that had died. We also found, carefully put away, some pieces of dry wood with which fire had been raised by drilling a pointed piece of wood in another dry and decayed piece. There was also a bundle of sticks collected, apparently with the intention of using them as a signal in the event of a vessel passing. There were also shells of crabs, and the feathers and bones of a bird in one of these rude habitations, of which there were two. These articles appeared fresh, particularly a piece of coir found with the wooden drill."

"The reef is of the most dangerous description, and I should think it hardly possible for a ship to hold long together if it blew at all hard on the side it should chance to be wrecked; and yet it is natural to suppose we should at least have found some vestige of the wreck seen by the *Stirling Castle*, as barely 3 weeks had elapsed from the time she passed to the period of our arrival. On the 3d. January P. M. left the reef and have experienced fresh Northerly winds ever since."

Upon reading this report two questions naturally suggest themselves. What can have become of the wreck since the *Stirling Castle* passed it? and who can the human being have been whose appalling fate is thus brought to light?—Of the wreck itself, we understand a variety of opinions are entertained among nautical men. It has been suggested by some that an attempt has been made to get it off, which has either proved successful or partially so; and that this accounts for no fragments of it having been found. Others contend that it might have been totally swept off by the strong current which at times washes the Cherbananai bank. These however, are mere conjectures, and there is nothing unfortunately by which they can either be verified or disproved.

With regard to the skeleton no doubt can exist of its being the remains of some unfortunate individual who has been wrecked on the bank; but it is impossible to determine whether lately or not, or whether European or Native. It was found, we understand, in a very bleached state, which, under ordinary circumstances, would no doubt require a considerable time to produce, but situated as it was, might have been caused very speedily by the sun and sea breeze as the flesh it was covered with, there is every reason to believe, was immediately devoured by the birds and crabs with which the bank abounds. The fresh appearance also of the coir, and the bones and feathers of a bird in the neighbourhood render it probable that it was by no means an old one.

Of the wretched existence which must have been led for a short time by the individual, upon the bank, whoever he was, the shells of crabs that were found bear ample testimony. There were also strong marks of an attempt to make a grave, which show still more forcibly the condition to which he must have been reduced.

It is perhaps surprising at first sight that other skeletons were not also found; but this does not prove that a whole ship's crew have not perished on the bank, as they might have been, and very probably were, one after the other buried in the sand or thrown into the sea by those that survived.

Under all these circumstances it is most melancholy to reflect upon the opportunity which perhaps was thrown away of affording relief when the *Stirling Castle* passed the bank. The wreck was then entire; an awning or tent was observed on it; and a dozen or two of human beings might have been on board. The facts we have stated, however, prove so clearly all we have advanced on this subject that we shall dwell on it no longer. It is to be hoped they will have a salutary effect.

MADRAS.

It is with feelings of pain that it were indeed difficult to express, we find the distressing duty devolved upon us of communicating one of those events, which an All-wise Providence at times permits to afflict our fellow-creatures, while teaching a fearful lesson to us all, of the frail tenure whereon hangs the thread of human existence! The *Lady Munro* has been wrecked on the Rocks in the vicinity of the Island of Amsterdam! These melancholy particulars reached yesterday:—

The Barque *Lady Munro*, from Calcutta ran on shore upon the Rocks of the Desolate Island of Amsterdam on the 11th of October, ultimo.

J. McCosh, Esq., of the 34th Bengal Infantry-one European Convict and 18 Lascars were saved. The total number on board were 96 souls.

The following are the names of the persons that were drowned:—Captain Aiken, his Wife, Child and Brother, Mrs. Montfort and Miss Hazlewood from Madras, Mrs. Capt. Brown and four Children, H. M. 57th Regt., Captain and Mrs. Lardner and 3 Children, 5th Madras Infantry, Captain and Mrs. James Knox, 6th Madras Cavalry, Lieut. and Mrs. Farmer and Child, H. M. 39th Regt., Lieut. Lloyd, H. M. 39th Regt., Lieut. Clarke and two Boys H. M. 42d Regiment, Mr. Lowne, Mrs. Monteith, and Mr. Fisher of Sydney, 9 European Convicts, 4 European Servants, 9 Native Servants, and 24 Lascars; in all 76 Souls.

This information arrived in Swan River on the 27th of November by the *Eagle* Schooner, she having on her passage from the Mauritius fallen in with the American Schooner *General Jackson* with the Survivors on board, bound for the Mauritius.—*Male Asylum Herald, January* 6.

CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Committee have found an advocate in the *India Gazette*. In that paper of yesterday there is an elaborate defence of their letter which was considered here very justly as we conceive, to render all further idea of co-operation out of the question. Our contemporary it must be admitted has not overlooked any single point which could make in favour of a production conceived in so arrogant a spirit of dictation, that we were inclined to ascribe it entirely to the Secretary of the Bombay Committee himself, so exactly was it in keeping with the tone of all his editorial writings on the subject, so admirably calculated to produce the same object—discord between the two committees, but our contemporary loses sight it seems to us of a very important distinction in his pleading for Bombay *versus* Calcutta, from which we borrow a long extract, that our readers may judge for themselves of its force:—

"Let any one read the letter to which we refe... in the *India Gazette* of September 13th and ... will see that the employment of the *Hugh Li...say* instead of being an unimportant circumstanc... of the arrangement, is made the grand prominent object of attention. Instead of the essence of the Calcutta proposition to the Bombay Committee being that they should without qualification relinquish the joint stock part of their scheme, it was expressly declared as the opinion both of the Governor General in Council and of the Calcutta Committee that the Bombay joint stock should be abandoned it is true, but abandoned only "FOR THE PRESENT." Instead of the relinquishment of the Bombay scheme being a *sine quanon*, it was further expressly declared that if the result of the employment of the *Hugh Lindsay* should be that profit arose, "a vessel or vessels of a character exactly adapted to the service with all the improvements which the coming two or three years will doubtless bring to light, or *by means of a public fund founded on legal advice and secure principles*;" and "eventually," it is afterwards added, "if the result should prove favourable, Government would be happy to withdraw from all interference ... *which case the Bombay joint stock fund may be ... vived* or any other more suitable scheme may ... adopted." It was, then, only the temporary relinquishment of the Bombay joint stock scheme that was stipulated for, and ... the event of that temporary relinquishment being acceded to, the Calcutta Committee pledged themselves to recommend to their constituents "the junction of the new Bengal Fund to the contributions of Bombay" for the purpose of the plan being carried into execution by the Bombay Committee. How has this pledge been fulfilled? The Calcutta Committee allege that the explanation given as to the only sense in which the Bombay Fund can be deemed a joint stock concern, did not impress them with any very distinct notion of the meaning intended to be conveyed. In such a case the obvious course was to ask for a further explanation; but instead of that they bring their negotiation with the Bombay Committee to an immediate close, and form a new scheme of their own. The temporary relinquishment or non-relinquishment of the Joint Stock was all on which there was any difference of opinion, and even on that point there was no difference but only a want of comprehension by each party of the other's views. The eventual revival of the joint stock was contemplated by both parties; and the Calcutta Committee now declare that if the inability of the *Hugh Lindsay* to perform the prescribed number of voyages had been the only obstacle to union, they would probably have endeavoured to surmount it by requesting that that vessel should be made to perform as many voyages during the year as she might be capable of performing, or perhaps by proposing the employment of another more competent vessel. All these details being satisfactorily arranged, no tenable objection to union could be advanced on the ground that the Bombay Committee claimed that the Calcutta funds should be unreservedly made over to them, for this was not a new proposition but one which had in substance proceeded from the Calcutta Committee themselves: "in which case," say they "this Committee will be happy to recommend to their constituents the junction of the new Bengal Steam Fund to the contributions of Bombay for the purpose of the plan being carried into execution by your Committee"—without any stipulation as to the mode of disposing of the surplus funds.

"Upon the whole, from a perusal of the letter of the Calcutta Committee published to-day, and a comparison of it with that addressed to the Bombay Committee on the 6th of September, without which it cannot be understood, we are convinced that a great deal of undeserved odium has been cast on the Bombay Committee, for the way in which they received the Calcutta proposal, and that the Calcutta Committee in this correspondence have acted, we are sure an honest, but by no means a well considered or consistent part."—*Ben. Hur. Dec.* 31.

DELHI.

RUMOURS OF THE DAY.

We hear that Government have decided upon appointing Military Magistrates to all the larger Stations—and it is said that Captain Caine of His Majesty's 26th Regiment of Foot has already been nominated Magistrate for the Meerut Station, upon a monthly salary of 400 Rupees.

We are glad to learn that General Sleigh has been made a K. C. B. and that he will be immediately appointed to the Staff on the Bombay Establishment.—It is rumoured that Major General Sir Samford Whittingham, will succeed General Sleigh as Military Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief.

Colonel Hook of the 16th Foot, it is said, will be the new Brigadier at Cawnpore, *vice* the late Colonel Murray.

Sir Edward Barnes was expected to reach Cawnpore on the 20th Instant, upon the evening of which day the Officers of that Station were to give a Ball and Supper to Lady Barnes—and we hear that the Officers of His Majesty's 16th Lancers had invited Her Ladyship to a Ball and Supper on the 23rd Instant.

The Races at Cawnpore this year are said to have afforded but poor sport!—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 20.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE REVENUE.

The speech of Mr. Spring Rice, delivered on the 16th inst. in the House of Commons, has been published in the form of a pamphlet; the following is an extract from the concluding part of it:—

"Before I proceed further, I must again remind the House that we have made those reductions on an expenditure—capable of economical review—of 15,000, 00*l.*; and that there has been, as I have before stated, a reduction effected to the extent of 3,000,000*l.* I cannot, however, conclude, in justice of the subject, without

fixing the attention of the House upon the fact, that every fraction of these reductions, and indeed somewhat more than their whole amount, has been applied to the diminution of the taxation of the people of England. There has been no part of it kept back for the purpose of bolstering up an artificial system of finance or a sham sinking fund; nor, as it appears to me, has it been kept for any other purpose with which gentlemen have a right to quarrel. The reduction in the amount of the expenditure may be said, in round numbers, to amount to 3,000,000*l.* The whole of that sum, I repeat, and something more, has been applied to the reduction of the taxation of the country. Here I must be permitted to say that the Hon. Member for the city of Dublin (Mr. Ruthven) and other Hon. Gentlemen, in considering these questions, would do well to look to the bright as well as to the dark side of the picture, rather than exclusively to press on public attention, night after night, those parts only of every subject which are calculated to excite dissatisfaction and discontent. It is not acting justly towards the public, the Government, or this House, thus to exclude all the more cheering and gratifying considerations, stating, and allowing it to be stated and repeated without contradiction, that nothing has been done, when, in point of fact, the vast reductions to which I have taken the liberty of adverting have already been achieved. I put it to those gentlemen who have sat in this House in former Parliaments, if they had been told, when we took office in November, 1830, that in the course of the two sessions reductions to the extent of 3,000,000*l.* could have been effected and that a corresponding amount of taxation could, whether endangering the public credit, whether they must not have admitted that although such would be 'a consumation devoutly to be wished,' yet that it was one infinitely exceeding all their hopes and expectations.

[Here Mr. Hume entered the House.]

"Mr. SPRING RICE—I rejoice that my Hon. Friend is at length come to his place. I have appealed to my Honorable Friend's authority in his absence; I can assure him that I did so with all due respect; and that my argument has not illustrated the French proverb, that the absent are always considered in the wrong; indeed, it is almost indispensably necessary to appeal to his authority, when a question of economy is brought under consideration. The House knows that in the absence of my Honorable Friend I have given the fullest credit to the exertions he has made. In his absence I paid him the highest possible tribute of approval, by erecting him into an actual standard of value, by which I endeavoured to estimate the value of the public services of my friends. I took my Honorable Friend's statement in 1821 as the *terminus a quo* from which all my reasonings were to spring. I now repeat my argument, that he may contradict me if I am in error. In a speech which the Hon. Gentleman made in June 1821, he detailed the various reductions which he thought practicable. Those reductions amounted to 3,238,000*l.*, which would have reduced the expenditure to 18,849,140*l.* The expenditure of the country has now been reduced below the amount which my Hon. friend took as the measure of his economy. In his speech the Hon. Gentleman spoke of a reduction in the expenses of collecting the revenue; in those expenses reductions of more than half a milion had been effected. If then, the Hon. Member for Middlesex wishes to act justly by his Majesty's Government, and by this House, he will not argue (as some Hon. Gentlemen have done), and he must not make statements as if we had forgotten our economical pledges.

"One observation I omitted to make during the absence of my Hon. Friend. In those days my Hon. Friend was Member for Montrose I very much rejoice to see my Hon. Friend represent the county of Middlesex, although I cannot help thinking that, when he was the Member for Montrose, his arguments were, in some respects, founded on better reasoning and sounder principles of political economy. My Hon. Friend then said, that if the reductions for which we contended could be carried into effect, he should recommend what will the House think?—the repeal of the house and window tax, the stamp on newspapers, or some of those other taxes of which he now complains? No, Sir, the Hon. Gentleman was then a good political economist, and the reductions in taxation which he wished at the time to effect, were reductions in the taxes on soap, candles, leather, and salt. Now, Sir, I say that, on that occasion, my Hon. Friend contended for the sound principles of taxation, because he recommended a reduction in taxes which were the most expensive in their collection, which operated as restraints on trade, and which pressed most severely upon the poorer classes, and on the productive industry of the country.

A paper for which I moved a few months ago, showing the amount of taxes repealed within the last 19 years, has been put, for some time past, in circulation. The abstract is as follows:—

AMOUNT OF TAXES REPEALED, EXPIRED, OR REDUCED FROM 1814 TO 1832.

	Gross.	Nett.
Customs	£8,990,5 5	£8,82 ,526
Excise	14,078,500	12,276,700
Stamps	466,8 7	461,755
Taxes	18,680,017	18,242,875
Post Office	130,000	13 ,000
	42,345,529	39,931,856
Add taxes proposed to be repealed in 1833		1,545,000
Total		41,476,856
Deduct Taxes imposed		5,813,118
Actual amount of relief given		35,663,738

"From this paper, it appears that taxation to no less an amount than 35,663,000*l.* has been repealed between the year 1814 and the year 833; this enormous sum being more than double the total income of 1792—an amount which has, I am convinced, astonished the public, and I am confident that scarcely any reflecting man could, in 1814, have ventured to expect the possibility of so great a sacrifice of revenue. Of this sum I proceed to state the amount of reduction made by my Noble Friend beside me:—

RELIEF FROM TAXATION PROPOSED IN 1831 AND 1832.

Printed Goods	550,000
Coals and Slates	900,000
Candles	500,000
Hemp, Drugs, &c	140,000
	2,090,000
Deduct imposed on Cotton Wool	300,000
Total relief	1,790,000

FURTHER RELIEF PROPOSED BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER DURING THE PRESENT SESSION.

Tiles	37,000
Marine Insurance	100,000
Advertisements	75,000
Assessed Taxes and Farming Stock	440,000
Cotton Wool	300,000
Soap	593,000
	1,545.000
	£3,335,000

"It is thus shown that the following have been the measurss of relief introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

Printed Cotton, repealed.
Coals and Slates, repealed.
Candles, repealed.
Hemp, reduced.
Drugs, reduced.
Tiles, repealed.
Marine Insurances, reduced.
Advertisement Duty, reduced one half.
Fire Insurances on Farming Stock, repealed.
Small Receipt Stamps, repealed.
Soap Duty, reduced one half.
Cotton Wool, reduced.
Duty on Pamphlets, repealed.
House Tax on Shops, reduced one half.
Duty on Travellers or Riders, repealed.
Tax on Clerks, Bookeepers, Office-men, repealed.
Tax on Overseers, Managers, repealed.
Tax on Shopmen, Warehousemen, Cellarmen, repealed
Duty on Taxed Carts, repealed.
Horse Tax, payable by Market Gardeners, repealed
House tax, payable by Licensed Victuallers, reduced one half.
Tax on Houses of 10*l.* value, reduced one third.
Tax on Houses from 10*l* to 18*l.* value, a progressive reduction.—*Courier August* 19.

IMPRESSMENT FOR POOR SAILORS AND SINECURES FOR ARISTOCRATS,

The State requires a certain service, it will not pay the price that would procure the service, and therefore seizes it. This is impressment, and impressment the Whig Ministry defends!—When will they exhaust their disgraces? When will they cease to shock men's minds with fresh instances of apostacy? And yet in the strict meaning of the word they are not apostates. The opinions they professed, in opposition, were probably taken up like the contrary opinions they now hold with office, merely to serve a purpose. They cannot have had any convictions, any faith in the doctrines they preached and pressed home against their opponents. Opinions have been but the counters of their game.

Upon Mr. Tennyson's motion for shortening the duration of Parliament, Lord Althorp appealed to the House whether a question so important should be introduced on the 23d of July. The House simpered and applauded; the public saw as much coxcombry as folly in the plea. The implication of Lord Althorp was that nothing was so important as the recreation of Members, and that no measure of benefit to the nation could be allowed to clash with their pleasures. To a dull man, a man duller than Lord Althorp, it, however, doubtless appeared that this was an argument for every day of the year, an argument which could be taken out of the Almanack for every current occasion, and in answer to Mr. Buckingham's motion against impressment, Sir James Graham rose and triumphantly observed it was the 15th of August. We should like to know how Lord Althorp relishes this plagiary of his peculiar logic. Arms of this kind hardly permit of frequent use; the ridicule of quoting the day of the month in objection to every motion would be overwhelming, though certainly there is this to be said for the practice, that it shows that Ministers *know something*, which, but for such homely evidence, might be doubtful.

Sir James Graham not only said that it was the 15th of August, he also observed that Mr. Buckingham had made a long speech though he advocated brevity, and promised that he, Sir James, would rather conform to the theory than imitate the practice of the Honourable Member; and after all this brilliant pasiflage he made, as might be expected, a longer speech, but the length was the least objectionable part of the matter. The speech is such a speech as Croker would have made under the same circumstances, and only wants his wit and dexterity. Observe how gracefully and becomingly this passage proceeds from a Whig,—a professed Reforming Minister:

He could not, with all his attention, make out the Honourable Gentleman's motive for his motion so late in the Session. *They had not as yet got Annual Parliaments, when every member, on returning to the hustings, would be obliged to give an account of his recent conduct in Parliament and when he might be able to justify that conduct by pointing out the proper motions he had lately originated.* It could not therefore, be on that ground, nor for that reason the Honourable Gentleman had thought fit to bring forward, almost at the End of the Session, the present popular motion.

Quantum mutatus! Is this Hector the same Hector whose talk was "What will they say at Cockermouth?" Who pledged himself that he would regulate his Parliamentary conduct in every particular by the elevating question, "What will they say at Cockermouth?" He was, then, not for annual accountability, but for accountability at every hour, at every moment. He carried the borough in his breast, and was but the mouth of Cockermouth, to speak and vote according to his instinct of its talk. And now, no longer of Cockermouth, he sneers at Annual Parliaments, "When Members would be obliged to give account of their stewardships, and justify the conduct by pointing out popular motions they had originated. All Cockermouth has gone out of him since the salary of office has come into him. Yet when we have short Parliaments, we shall again see in Sir J. Graham a man for Cockermouth. He will find short reckonings good, when short reckonings are compelled, and once again profess no rule of conduct but what they say at Cockermouth. Well it is that he does not now represent Cockermouth, for such *niasiere* and inconsequent talk as came from his lips could find no assent any where but on the Treasury benches. Take this as a specimen:—

The Hon. Gentleman contended that impressment was unjust and cruel, because it was partial, and fell on seafaring men only. No, he took the very converse of that proposition, and maintained that it was right that impressment should be confined to seafaring persons, since, if it fell on all the other classes of the community, it would be highly cruel and unjust.

It is right that impressment should be confined to seafaring people since, if it fell on others it would be wrong! That is the substance; and the utterer of this gobble, mistakes it for reasoning. What he means to say may be true or not; but this method of proving the truth is idiotic. At best, it only approaches the child's logic—"It is so, in more words, Sir James argues, impressment of sailors, exclusively, is right, because impressment of any but sailors would be wrong.

Sir Edward Codrington, Whig as he is, made a forcible speech against the iniquitous, and, as iniquitous, impolitic practice, concluding with a galling stroke at the First Lord of the Admiralty, provoked by his boast of a justice which he denies when claimed. Sir Edward said—

With regard to the impressment of seamen, he thought that if it were lawful, the law ought to be ameliorated. As the law at present stood, the men were not asked if they chose to serve; they were forced on board the fleet; they were not allowed to communicate with their friends, and there was a law by which they were not allowed to go ashore for fear they should desert. If there was anything in the world to which he could apply cruelty and oppression, it was this [hear, hear.] But the worst of these regulations was that the more valuable the man, the more he suffered. He had known an instance of a most valuable man—a boatswain, who had served for five years with the fleet. He (Sir E. Codrington) had never refused him leave to go ashore when he wished to go, for he knew that the confidence would not be abused. At the end of five years that man came to him (Sir E Codrington) to ask his discharge, as he wished to go to London to attend on his father (who was a waterman) and mother, both of whom were old and infirm. And he added, that he had no wish to leave the service, but would return to it as soon as he had seen his parents laid in the grave. His (Sir Edward Codrington's) answer was, that he was so valuable a seaman that he was sure it was useless to ask his discharge, for he was sure it would not be granted. The sailor then said, that he would willingly give 80 guineas to get his discharge. Upon this, he (Sir E. C.) wrote to the Admiralty, stating the circumstances of the case; that this man had been impressed, and that he was willing to give 80 guineas for his discharge—but the answer was a direct refusal. It was such conduct as this which gave disgust in the navy. He therefore said, that if the motion of the Hon. Gentleman had been so worded as not to be directly objectionable, he would support it. He thought the present system was most cruel, and that it was high time that House should take it into consideration. His opinion was, that the King ought to have the power to call every man into the service of the country in times of absolute necessity; but he also thought that every man ought to be recompensed according to his services whenever an opportunity offered. So far, however, was that from being the case at present, that the more valuable the seaman was, so much the more cruelty did he suffer. It was impossible to say that justice was done to the navy even in times of peace. He (Sir E. Codrington) knew that *when he presented memorials to the House, complaining of a hardship, the Right Hon. Baronet, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was himself the first to oppose it. He was surprised then to hear the Right Hon. Baronet speak of justice as he had done.* He (Sir E. Codrington) could produce an order issued by the Admiralty which had disgusted the whole naval service. And he could assure the House that it would not be so easy, in consequence of the disgust, to man the navy, even at present, were it not for the difficulty of obtaining other employment.

In disapproving of impressment, Sir E. Codrington expressed the opinions of the most intelligent officers of the navy; and we know of no branch of the public service in which more intelligence is to be found than in the navy.

The amended motion was lost by five votes, and thus the Ministers have given the House another roll in the dirt. Mr. Cobbett, stated that he would have voted against the motion in its original shape as it seemed to take away the prerogative of the Crown. Mr. Cobbett is a miracle of loyalty, we question whether any other human being breathing, cares a rush for the prerogative of the Crown excepting, of course, those that wield it. Perhaps Mr. Cobbett aspires to be one of the number; and would find favour in the sight of Royalty by stickling for its privileges. A Radical who loves Monarchy with all its prerogatives, and an hereditary legislature, is an odd compound. If things go well with Mr. Cobbett, he will die a High Church and State man.

After the debate on impressment, sinecures came under discussion, and then Lord Althorp became tenacious of "vested rights." He never thought of rights while he was discussing the fitness of seizing upon the sailor, and compelling his unwilling service because his skill was wanted and the State would not pay his price for it. To take away a pension from a person who had rendered no service for the reward, was an infringement on vested rights which Lord Althorp could not contemplate, but he saw no violation of rights in robbing a poor sailor of his liberty, giving him less wages for his labour (with the addition of the dangers of war) than he could earn in another service. With respect to the reduction of sinecures, the the honest Lord thought "the advantages to be derived were not commensurate with the evil and injustice which would be done to individuals." He did not think in this way of impressment. When defending that practice, the evil and injuries to individuals were not of an amount or a moment to be considered. Let us imagine in one scene Mrs. Arbuthnot deprived of a thousand a-year, and the superfluous luxuries thereof, but still the wife of an affluent and pensioned person: in the other a sailor felled with a blow on the head, & carried on board a ship for an indefinite foreign service; leaving those who are dear, destitute of the aid his free industry had afforded them. Which set of circumstances has most evil and injustice to the individual. We have seen a sailor after years of forced service on his way home with his wages in his pocket, (his ship having been paid off,) full of joyous expectations, and within half-a-dozen miles of the port to which the packet was bound, a round shot has come booming over the vessel and brought her to, a boat has come on board, a search been made, and the image of despair bundled into it after his little packages made up for home. Away the boat has shoved from the side, and the dull eye of the man has gazed upon the parting with all his nearly realized hopes, as the vessel has continued her course. Would the distress of Mrs. Arbuthnot deprived of her pension be like this distress?

These are scenes of every day in time of war; but no frequency can make them less piteous. The disappointment is not the merely sordid disappointment with which such refined sympathy is felt in the case of sinecurists. It is generally the disappointment of feelings which we most respect and desire to cherish.

When the extravagancies of the Church are assailed, we are told that the temptation of large rewards must be offered, or qualified persons will not be induced to enter into the service of religion. The Archbishop of Canterbury, let it never be forgotten, stated that Bishopricks of 4,500l. a-year were the lowest that would consist with the attraction of proper persons to the holy profession. Without this quantity of gold lace, the cloth, he argued, would not be worn by gentlemen. Why have poor sailors none of the benefits of this course of reasoning? Better wages would be the necessary temptation to serve in the navy; but it is as easy to knock men down, and force their labour from them, as to give wages, and then there is so much more money disposable for pensions and sinecures. The expenditure for the real services is always niggardly and grudged. This is a necessary consequence of the charges for the useless; those that work must be pinched, that the idle may enjoy the more.

Mr. Cobbett's reply to Lord Althorp's objections to the abolition of unearned rewards, was excellent, and leaves nothing to be supplied in the way of remark:

There were forty instances, at the least, where the House had even resumed grants made by different kings out of their own estates; surely, then the House had power to resume grants which had been made out of the public estate. It was not taking away though; for it was only ceasing to give, which was what any body had a right to do; and what any body may do, surely the omnipotent House of Commons may. If you button up your pocket you refuse to give a man a guinea that he has no right to, that man cannot say you rob him of the guinea. *If the House had to pay these sinecurists out of their own pockets, they would soon find out whether they had power or not.* Talk of their not having power to do this and that; why they had power to do anything and everything! They had power sufficient; for it was they, alone, who did these things. It was worse than absurd to attempt to lay the blame on their agents. They had had power, he repeated, to thrust no less than 1,000 persons into goals, within a very short period, for offences against their Excise Laws—they had had power enough to incarcerate one poor wretch and fine him 100*l.* for smuggling of a gallon of brandy [a laugh], they had the power of collecting fifty-four million of sovereigns every year out of the pockets of the people; they had power to do all this, yet some of them talked of having no power to cut off George Rose's sinecures; a man who with his family had touched no less than 300,000*l.* principal money—public money. Talk of having no power! They had had power enough to do a vast deal of evil and hoped that they would soon begin to exercise their power another way.—It was time.

Mr. Hume's motion for an inquiry into sinecures, was for some unexplained and inconceivable reason, not pressed to a division, which is much to be regretted. The country would have looked with no small interest to the list of those who opposed it.—*Examiner, Aug.* 25.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

A Return of the Number of Stamps issued by the Stamp office for all the London Newspapers, from the 1st of January, 1832, to the 3 th of June, 1833, specifying each Newspaper by name, and the number of Stamps issued in that period to the Printer and Publisher of such Newspaper.

Title of Newspapers.	*Number of Stamps.*
* Times, and Evening Mail	5,727,987
* Morning Herald, and English Chronicle	3,949,991
Morning Post	1,047,000
* Morning Chronicle, Englishman, Observer and Bell's Life in London	2,682,297
Morning Advertiser	1,696,500
* Guardian and Public Ledger, British Traveller, and Weekley Times	433,218
Albion and Star	393,000
* Standard, St. James's Chronicle, London Packet and London Journal	2,328,500
* True Sun, and Weekly True Sun	559,140
Courier	1,170,250
Globe and Traveller	1,657,500
Sun	1,061,000
Record	397,250
* Sunday Times, and Essex and Herts Mercury	439,500
* County Chronicle, and County Herald	213,506
United Kingdom	429;000
* Mark-lane Express, and New Farmer's Journal	65,710
British Liberator	9,520
Sunday Herald, or Merles Weekly Register	25,002
Bell's Weekly Messenger	776,500
Bell's Weekly Dispatch and Country Times	2,330,947
Atlas	247,500
Examiner	329,645
Literary Gazette	62,675
* Court Journal, and Naval and Military Gazette	185,875
New Court Journal	4,850
Cobbett's Weekly and Political Register	128,400
John Bull	445,500
London Gazette	218,000
Spectator	173,483
Age	519,800
News	199,000
Satirist	393,022

* Alfred, and United Service Gazette	63,700
Town	28,100
Patriot	159,000
Old England	48,390
Christian Advocate	113,055
Bell's New Weekly Messenger	365,500
Truth	5,000
Mercantile Journal	17,465
Nicholson's Commercial Gazette	4 ,600
* Law Chronicle, and Law Gazette	10,475
Racing Calendar	42,575
Banker's Circular	16,000
Corn Trade Circular	5,250
Course of the Exchange	8,040
Commercial Record	5,760
Price's Price Current	22,350
Universal Corn Reporter	2 ,000
Bankrupt and Insolvents' Weekly Gazette.	16,987
London Literary Advertiser	14,250
Movement	3,000
United Kingdom Gazette	4,706

Note—The papers marked thus (*) being the property of one person, in whose name the stamps are taken out, the number supplied for each paper cannot be distinguished.

This return is made out from the daily warrants of the number of stamps paid for at the head-office by the properietors of newspapers who take out their own stamps, and from the returns made to the Board by the stationers who supply other proprietors, of the number furnished by them to each of such proprietors.—*Times*, [illegible] 22.

STATE OF ELOQUENCE IN ENGLAND.

[illegible] says, that only freemen are eloquent [illegible] was very much mistaken. The slaves of the East are eloquent;—the Irish are eloquent;—the Americans seem to furnish no very brilliant specimens of pure oratory; and the English possess very few fragments, in a very few speeches, which can be transmitted, as specimens of real eloquence, to the admiration of posterity.

With us, eloquence is not considered as an art,—it is not studied, save by a very few (who *over*-study the material qualities of mere delivery, but who forget that the soul is every thing in eloquence as in poetry.) A man in England generally becomes a public speaker by the mere practice of stringing sentences together, and without any formal or elaborate attention either to the infinite modulations of voice, the graces of manner, or the rhetorical methods of terrifying or subduing an audience: men think it enough to speak plain sentences in loud tones! and the consequence is, that there are many good speakers, and very few orators. So much the better, perhaps, for the country: we do not discuss that point; we are merely inquiring into the state, and not into the *advantages*, of the art.

Perhaps, is no representative assembly, were there ever as many good speakers as there are now in the House of Commons. An officer of the House, who has attended it for thirty years, told us, that nothing could be more surprising, in point of contrast, than the number of excellent speakers now, as compared with the number of even tolerable speakers formerly. Yet of these excellent speakers, no one can be said to have manifested the very highest order of eloquence. The great characteristic of the oratory of the senate is commonplace. The fine speakers decorate it; the sensible speakers deliver it oracularly; the fiery speakers pour it forth as if it were the inspiration of genius; but it is still commonplace. Nothing new or refining in thought—nothing heart-stirring or sublime in sentiment—ever passes the lips either of Mr. Stanley or Sir Robert Peel, the two leaders of the nightly skirmish or the pitched battle. Mr. Stanley, indeed, never professes to pass a certain limit in eloquence. Bold and clear, correct and ready, he never aspires to the command of the passions, or the mastery of the heart. His mind is peculiarly formed to grapple with the [illegible]sities of debate; he fears nothing, and he omits nothing. He meets the foe on what point soever, no matter how critical. He observes every advantage to be gained, and never fails to make the utmost of it. Far less imposing than Sir Robert Peel, he is far more natural No artificiality ever mingles itself with his stern simplicity of action and of air. In the remarkable plainness of his energetic and vigorous delivery, and in the lucid purity of his diction, he differs essentially from all his contemporaries,—from the elaborate and overstudied Brougham—from the swelling solemnity of Peel—from the graceful floridity of Canning—from the artful effects of Shiel—from the infinite combinations of tone and gesture which the experience of a life has *taught* to O'Connell,. The genius of a clever, bold, shrewd, but material and unenthusiastic people, cannot be better incorporated than in the oratory of Mr. Stanley. He is completely English. He is an admirable speaker, yet he is scarcely an eloquent one. It may be that he wants not the *genius*, but the *heart*, for eloquence. The fieriness of his temper is a less disadvantage to him than the coldness of his dispositions. His soul seems to expand when he throws himself upon a fallacy, but to move slow and mechanically when he advances upon any generous truth. Your admiration is often chilled by his very talents. There is something small in a prudence of affections which does not communicate to the temper. What so attractive as the large-mindedness of amiability? If Mr. Stanley is English in the one phase of the character, Lord Grey is thoroughly English in the other. It is impossible to see, to hear, a man on whom is more vividly impressed the stamp of "noble." The lofty brow—the delicate features—the commanding person—the frank dignity of air—all are noble; the sentiments, the eloquence, correspond with the person and the mien. A high and haughty, yet magnanimous and unrepulsive, spirit breathes throughout them. *Homme de sang et de feu* may be said of him, as of *Bussy d' Ambois* But to him, though the finest and most dignified speaker of his day, may, as to Mr. Stanley, be denied the attribute of eloquence in its loftiest sense. And that we may not be mistaken in our definition of that word, we will state what we conceive *eloquent* speaking to mean; viz., that kind of speaking which addresses the *understanding* through the medium of the *passions*;—in short, an art similar to that of the dramatist, or the poet, or even of the painter, who, in their highest sphere, always address themselves, not to the fancy, but to the soul;—in whom truth is the goal of fiction; and who persuade, soften, command, or terrify, by charming the judgment while appealing to the senses. These are most eloquent men. Those who, in their various arts, have exercised the greatest mastery over the passions, have been invariably those who have most satisfied the reason. It is so with Demosthenes,—it is so with Homer,—it is so with Sophocles,—it is so with Michael Angelo. Mirabeau was eloquent when he exclaimed, "There is but one step from the Capitol to the Tarpeian Rock." The grandeur of the thought is in its startling justice. Martin is eloquent when, in the picture of his 'Deluge,' he places the conjunction of the Moon, the Sun, and a Comet, in the heavens. You are awed by the novel yet probable solution of the terrible phenomenon. Voltaire is elequent when he says, "If there were no God, we should invent one." Here he arrests the soul by addressing the reason. Demosthenes was eloquent when he burst forth, "What matters it O Athenians, whether Philip be alive or dead? When Heaven shall have delivered you from *him*, you yourselves will be another Philip." These are instances of the highest order of eloquence; their sublimity is in their startling condensation of truth. An eloquence of this order rarely occurs in any of our greatest orators. It may be doubted whether the audience would be prepared to receive it. The eloquence of Chatham lies, for the most part, in bold and vigorous declamation,—of Sheridan, in a gaudy pageantry of words,—of Burke, (and of Brougham no less,) in the stately diction of an elaborate essay. One of the few instances of this class of oratory (though in a much lower degree) that occurs to us amongst our contemporaries, is to be found in a speech of Mr. Croker's, in the debates on the Reform Bill. Speaking of the danger that might await the House of Commons by any successful attempt to destroy the House of Lords, he slowly approached the table, and fixing his eyes upon the leader of the ministerial majority, said, "Count the number of days that elapsed after the House of Commons had voted away the existence of the hereditary Chamber, before Cromwell ordered this bauble (*touching the mace*) to be removed from your table!" The look, the tone, the air of the speaker, all aided the effect. Nothing could be more eloquent; yet it was only an appeal to a simple historical fact!

What, then, we mean to say, when we express a doubt whether two of the ablest speakers of our age can be called eloquent in the true sense of the word, is, that they touch not on the passions. We are not led away—we are not electrified—we are not breathless—we do not feel our heart, our soul, and our judgment, united at once in their favour. We say, "This is an excellent speech;" but we do not say, "Let us march against Philip!"

We are now speaking of English eloquence, and shall not, therefore, illustrate our subject by any long examples from the Irish, a people among whom, vivid and imaginative, that art may hereafter thrive in its highest glory,—that is to say, so soon as political excitement, being somewhat sobered in that unfortunate country, will leave the judgment to cool, and the taste to refine,—when extravagant metaphors and tumid language will give way to a more truthful, yet not less powerful energy of diction and logic of thought. We may see, indeed, that in Mr. O'Connell, the great master of the fierce popular mind, there is little of the floridity or inflation that usually characterizes the oratory of his countrymen. His great art is in "staring a question." He places it on the most invincible ground he can select; and the iron vigour of his intellect is seldom concealed beneath any holyday wreaths. Unlike Mr. Stanley, he owes the effect of his oratory to his apparent sympathy with all generous emotions. When he indulges in them, his eye glistens, and the deep music of his unrivalled voice seems to halt and falter. This may be the result of his art,—for he is a most experienced artist,—but it has the semblance of nature. Never, perhaps, has he produced a more triumphant effect over his audience than once when, replying to Mr. Stanley on the Irish Coercion Bill, he arrested himself suddenly from the course of fiery invective in which he had prepared you to suppose he was about to enter:—"But the Right Honourable Gentleman," said he, with a changed and softened tone, "has declared that Ireland *is dear to him*. I thank him for that assurance. I retract whatever I have said harsh,—I forbear whatever of more angry emotion was about to rise to my lips. The man who tells me that Ireland is dear to him, ceases to be my enemy!" Through the whole hostile majority was a painful movement: there was scarcely a man amongst them who did not seem touched.

This eloquence, which seemed but the voice of generous and kind emotions, is rare indeed among *English* speakers; and, for our part, we cannot cite an instance of it from our own recollection.

Of a totally different mind from Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Shiel yet differs in *one* respect from Irish orators in general, and assimilates to O'Connell in particular,—he *is logical*. With all the glow and dazzle of a diction which is, however, beginning to refine itself from the antithetical point aad redundant ornament which first rather militated against his success in a cold English assembly, he unites a remarkable clearness of reasoning; and his very love for antithesis in words leads to that antithesis of argument which in itself is a syllogism.

It is true, perhaps, that this power of reasoning would be more apparent if his action were less vehement and his gestures more free from those quick and restless alternations which suggest to his audience the semblance of study, as well as the desire of declamation. If he thought of effect less, he would be more effective; and if less warm, he would seem to Englishmen (who think coldness is sincerity) to be more sincere. But no speaker, perhaps, is more popular in the House, less from his genius, which is remarkable—his logic, which is severe—his knowledge, which is searching and close, embracing a thousand details in its grasp of a principle, than from his power of sarcasm—his biting, yet pleasant irony—his matchless art of proving the inconsistency, the weakness, or the dishonesty, while seemingly flattering the virtues, of his antagonist. And this lets us at once into the great secret of the disposition and tendency of the English House of Commons; namely, its love for personal attack: its least redeemable fault is, that the appeals to the worst passions charm it most, and give it the highest notion of the powers of the orator.

To be sure, however, there are two very honourable exceptions to this, the general rule of securing its favour, viz., the exceptions of Lord Althorp and of Mr. Macaulay: the one never attacks wantonly—and the other, charging with all his mighty force the principles of the opposite army, seldom stops to notice, and yet more rarely to assault any individual warrior—on rolls the rapid and glittering array of his passionate words, of his large, but somewhat unsolid theories, overwhelming the *cause* of his opponents—but seeming to disdain the opponents themselves. It is this which makes him in orations triumphant beyond all his cotemporaries—but unfits him for the short-sword grapple and hand-in-hand contention of debate. He cannot move without an army of words at the heels of his argument. He will not parry and thrust with a single individual—he is wonderful in the general battle, but comparatively unartful in a duel. It is probable, however, that long practice will bring him skill in this last and more frequent method of engagement—and as he rises into power, the practice will become necessary and constant. Perhaps, take him altogether, this remarkable man posseses greater oratorical powers than any *Englishman* of his day. He approaches to that eloquence which *does* address the passions—he incites—he stirs—he kindles—while he speaks. But the fault is, that the impression is—transitory. He does not contemn sufficiently the use of such sophistries as will not bear the reflection of the next day. He thinks, perhaps, that it is necessary for an orator to be somewhat of a sophist. He convinces you of the passion of his genius, rather than of the strength of his principles—you cannot help doubting if he has any distinct chart of principles at all—you are inclined to believe him too much one of the "priesthood of expediency!"—Happy phrase! which was stuttered forth by the Duke of Newcastle—though not happily applied to the wisest and most enlightened prelate of the age.

Hence there as yet lacks to Mr. Macaulay's eloquence that grave, and permanent, and majestic power which is inherent in the highest flights the art—the *soul* does not sufficiently appear—it is rather the imagination and knowledge that speak than the man himself. The ineffable *something* is wanting,

This is just the reverse of Sir Robert Peel, in whom, while speaking, you admire the man himself yet more than his qualities. It is the accomplished senator expressing his sentiments, often erroneous, often shallow, often commonplace, but still *his own*—however adorned by his felicities of phrase—however enforced by a solemnity of delivery (which, if somewhat overwrought in itself, accords well with his station and the peculiar character of his mind)—you cannot but feel that all the opinions he utters are not borrowed for the occasion, but are part and parcel of the man. Mr. Macaulay speaks as an orator—Sir Robert Peel as a senator. But it may yet be reserved to Mr. Macaulay to furnish out all the deficiencies of his great genius— to fulfil a destiny for which as yet his talents, rather than his character, adapt him;—he clings too closely to a party—his fault is timidity—he nurses both his reputation and his fortunes too tenderly—Nature meant him to be a leader, and he prefers being a successful gladiator.

In turning from the eloquence of the senate to that of the bar, we feel at once that we are descending. About the courts of law all at this moment is poor, tame, and low,—the mantle of Erskine has fallen on the shoulders of no meaner man—the deep voice of Brougham has produced no echo. The familiar cajoleries of Sir James Scarlett, and the mincing pedantries of Sir Edward Sugden, constitute at this hour the most celebrated oratory of the Forum. Mr. Follet, indeed, promises nobler things than his cotemporaries. Clear and forcible in his statements—addressing not so much the more passionate emotions as the more generous and the more general feelings—graceful in his manner—melodious in his voice, and of a far larger mind than is possessed by legal Wranglers in general—we look upon Mr. Follet as one who may well restore the fading honours of the bar, and who, whenever he enters the House of Commons, will ably support the reputation he has so rapidly acquired.

The eloquence of the pulpit is, with us, characterized by a measured frigidity of demeanour—it for the most part consists merely in elegant language, uttered in modulated tones. "Have you heard Mr. So-and-so—*such* a preacher—*so quiet*—no thumping the cushion—what a sweet voice—and then his periods are so beautifully turned." Such is the usual eulogium on a fashionable orator of the Cloth! Many are the *favourite*, but where are the *great* preachers? Where are the discourses worthy the theology of that nation which produced a Taylor? Where that wonderful philosophy—that copious luxuriance of words—each word a thought—that power over the passions which the *classical* preachers of our, and of every, country possessed? Let us take one of the celebrated passages in Jeremy Taylor—it is florid we allow—but what deep pathos in every line;—'It is a mighty change that is made by the death of every person, and it is visible to us who are alive. Reckon but from the sprightliness of youth, and the fair cheeks and full eyes of childhood—from the vigorousness and strong flexures of the joints of five and twenty, to th hollowness and dead paleness—to the loathsomeness and horror of a three days' burial, and we shall perceive the distance to be very great and very strange. But so have I seen a rose newly springing from the clefts of its hood, and at first it was fresh as the morning, and full of the dews of heaven as a lamb's fleece—but when a ruder breath had forced open its virgin modesty, and dismantled its youthful and unripe retirements, it began to put on darkness, and to decline to softness, and the symtoms of a sickly age—it bowed the head and broke the stalk, and at night, having lost some of its leaves, and all its beauty, fell into the portion of weeds and worn-out faces."

This passage carries to perfection the true religious and moralizing eloquence. Who now ever aspires to such flights? All modern preaching is trite, and feeble, and soulless, in comparison to such Shaksperian beauty of mind and language. We have renounced to God who gave us passions, for one who gave us taste—

> We've set up in His stead
> A Deity—that's perfectly well bred.

Eloquence abandons the orthodox preacher, and seeks a perturbed refuge in the ranting insanity of the Caledonian Chapel.

Perhaps, however, the oratory of the [illegible] belongs only, of right, to two periods—the persecuted church, or that of a despotic and ceremonial court.

Finally, then, the art of public speaking generally diffused among the English, and it rises to a certain, nor inconsiderable height among a greater number of speakers in this country than perhaps, in any other country in the world, but mostly lacks the enthusiasm and the glow

> "The vision and the faculty divine—"

which belong to such men as fix the affairs of the hour in eternal colours, and who are at once the masters of the multitude, and the idols of posterity.

We cannot, perhaps, better close this essay than by a quotation from a speech but little known, in itself a specimen of very lofty and daring eloquence, and uttered by a great man now amongst us, viz, Lucien Buonapart, Prince of Canino. We know nothing finer than the following personification of two great divisions of time. It may be applicable to the present day, if instead of a *century* we read an *era*. On the anniversary of the Republic, Sept. 22, 1800, Lucien Buonaparte thus spoke, in the course of his harangue:—"I think I see the century that is about to close passing by the broken statues and mouldering sepulchres of the ancient kings of France. I fancy it thus addressing that century about to come—'I bequeath to you a glorious inheritance. I have been called the Age of Philosophy—thou, my successor, be the Age of Action! May the tempests that have gathered round me sink with myself amidst the Night of Time!'"
—*New Monthly for Aug.*

JAMAICA.

Jamaica papers to the 1st ult. have been received. They contain Mr. Stanley's speech on the 15th of May, in which he developed the then Government plan for the emancipation of the slaves. That plan, however, was principally based upon the proposed loan of 15,000,000*l.*, and, at the date to which we refer, the substituted scheme of 20,000,000*l.* as a gift was not known in Jamaica. The following proclamation was issued by Lord Mulgrave on the 29th of June:—

"Whereas, His Majesty has been most graciously pleased to take into his consideration a plan for changing the system under which slavery at present exists in these dominions; and whereas it is His Majesty's most anxious desire to improve and benefit the slave population of this island, in such manner as may seem most compatible with the interest of their owners in their services; and whereas it may be necessary to guard against any erroneous impression in the minds of the slave population of this island; and, in order that they should be fully aware that His Majesty's gracious designs in their behalf are only regulated and restricted by the consideration of their own good, and that any misconduct or insubordination at the present moment must have the effect of retarding or possibly frustrating such His Majesty's intentions; I do now, therefore, issue this my proclamation, and do hereby call upon all His Majesty's subjects in this island to render due obedience to the laws, and to the orders of all constituted authorities; and I do hereby charge and command all His Majesty's slave population in this island, that they do render all due obedience to their masters, and to the several and respective constituted authorities of this island. I do hereby declare that when His Majesty's gracions intentions with regard to the slave population become law, it is to me, His Majesty's representative, that they are to look for information on the subject; and I do hereby further declare that it will be my special care, either by myself personally or through those commissioned by me, that all the conditions of change in the situation of the slave population shall then be fully communicated and explained to them; and, in the mean time, I do hereby enjoin patience as to the result, and confidence in those the gracious intentions of the Sovereign on their behalf, with that unfailing respect to his authority which requires implicit obedience to the lawful command of their masters; and I do most solemnly warn and admonish them, the slave population, or any other person or persons within this island, against engaging in any act or deed of violence and insubordination against the said constituted authorities, or against any of His Majesty's subjects whomsoever; and I do hereby declare and make known to all persons whomsoever within this island, that, by so doing, they will expose themselves to the severest penalties of the law; and I do hereby charge and command the several custodes and magistrates, and all others His Majesty's subjects in this island, to give the fullest publicity to this my proclamation.

"Given under my hand and seal at arms, at St. Jago de la Vega, this 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1833, and in the 4th year of His Majesty's reign.

"MULGRAVE."

On the same subject the *Jamaica Courant* of the 29th of June contains the following, which savours much of "King Cambyses' vein:"—

"Where are all your acts of Parliament? Where is the act of 18 George III., c. 12? The money-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ng act, which vainly prostrated England be- e revolted America? Where is that act—that olemn treaty, passed to pacify the 'revolts' of the United States? It exists on the statute-book, and declares that the British Parliament has no right to tax the colonies! When it was passed, Franklin mocked at it, and said 'the fraud will not avail.' It was passed in the moment of peril, to be nullified in the day of security; and he was right. But the robbery will not be single. Bishop and lord, and higher too than they, must also be devoured; for when did the popular beast of prey loose its hold on property whilst any remained to be gorged? So much for the honesty of the measure! Its policy and humanity we leave for another day, when we shall show that it is impracticable for good, and facile for ill; and that its effect can only e ruinous to the slave. We will then manifest the ross falsehoods uttered by Mr. Stanley, in a speech ich displays as much hypocrisy as falsehood—as rapine as deceit. When the hour comes that erby estates are being rifled, and the Stanleys ming at the sight of their burning mansions ndered treasures, then will some West In- like Mary of Anjou, say, 'I, too, had wealth a Stanley stole it! I, too, had children till a ley killed them!' Yes, then will the aristocrat the effects of becoming one of a gang of legaliz- poilers, when that gang turn on their accom- and spoil and rend him, as he has spoiled rended them."

LADY MORGAN.

ramatic Scenes from Real Life. By Lady Mor- an. 2 vols. post 8vo. Saunders and Otley. 1833.

Lady Morgan has got it into her head that our olitical state is such, that we are neither in a con- ition to read or write works of genius: it is some- what inconsistent with this notion that she has just written and published one: does she depreciate her own work; does she expect that it will not be read? Neither. This is an embroidered excuse for printing a novel in a new shape—a 74 rasée cut down to a frigate.

These Dramatic Scenes are, in fact, novels in short-hand. She has driven a rail-road through the realms of faery. We are saved the pictures- que detours of the old road, its slow progress, its antediluvian little inns, and its rumbling old towns, which served for little but a kind of pleased delay, and are now driven through the heart of a story at the rate of twenty scenes an hour. We have no objection: if we are not to have the substance, why the form; either a novel should be the long consi- dered work of a life of experience, or if it is to be a series of hasty sketches, let the truth appear at once; let the skeletons turn out in all their naked- ness; where is the use of huddling on an extem- pore garment of loose words and ill-fitting senti- ments? Lady Morgan need not have sought an excuse for a very natural proceeding in an in- genious misinterpretation of the history of lite- rature. The authoress will have it that the times of profound tranquillity are alone favourable to the production of works of genius; certainly people do not write while they are acting, unless writing becomes the means of action; but a period of stagnation is as unfavourable to the composition of works of genius, as one of bustle and confusion; and altogether we think Lady Morgan's idea of the subject is a bookseller's view of the question. It does not at all follow that minds do not conceive and produce all the time that publishers are com- plaining of the stagnation of trade. Stirring events create books, which are in fact their sha- dows; they appear perhaps at moments of tran- quility, but this is by no means either the mo- ment of conception or execution.

The dramatic novels of this publication are three; the principal one is Manor Sackville, a series of Irish dramatic scenes. and the Easter Recess, and Temper, where the subject and the manners bring the authoress on the arena cele- brated by Mrs. Gore's clever exhibitions of folly and narrowness in high life.

The dramatic scenes of Manor Sackville are peculiarly excellent, as every thing else is, that Lady Morgan writes from thorough knowledge— on Irish ground she is inimitable,—we should like also to say incorruptible—but there is a said lean- ing to Whiggery here, which smacks of the blan- dishments of the Castle. Among other conquests of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland, they may add that of the Wild Irish Girl. Mr Stanley and his tribe have bowed her out of the strongholds of Irish wrong.

Nevertheless, Whig or bewhigged, it is impossi- ble for Lady Morgan to write that of Ireland which is not well worth reading; the dramatised sketch of Ireland is instinct with real life, and gives a lively picture of the theological parties which now divide Ireland, and an excellent picture of its present political state; for the sake of which we forgive all Mr. Sackville's prosing, not less foolish than the fashionable silliness of his aristocratic doll of a wife. In character, the sketch is par- ticularly rich. The Polypulses, the Galbraiths, the Blackacres, the M'Dermots, and Brians, all own their creator's power to animating a shadow. Caricatures they may be, but they are the carica- tures that far more nearly resemble daily life in Ireland than the most finished portrait.

The tendency of the drama is to show that any man of property who endeavours to live in Ireland, must soon, if he is rational, be either shot or cru- cified; that all just and unprejudiced persons must be perforce absentees; that Ireland is in the hands of certain parties who never suspend their natural struggles and contentions, save to run down some benevolent individual who stands aloof. Lady Morgan maintains that all has been done for Ireland that need be, Coercion Bill and all, and that all which that unhappy country wants is repose. It is all that has been wanted, then, for 300 years; Lady Morgan is like the cook who said to the writhing, skinned, and scorched eels, Be still ye wantons. When elements of opposite natures are thrown together, effervescence will take place; these ele- ments are struggling together now, but Lady Morgan says to them, be still, and some time hence all will be well; more especially, if you believe that the mere accession of Whig is the actual sig- nal of the commencement of the millenium.

We shall take another opportunity of observing upon the idolatry of fashion which discovers itself in this, as in all Lady Morgan' works. We see it here under a vainly attempted suppressions; there is no intention to make parade of it, but the signs of devotion appear. Lady Morgan cannot name an eight o'clock dinner without a reverential feeling; and with excessive unction she describes the bearing of a groom of the chambers, and the sonorous announcements of the porter in a ducal hall. These things are with her the pomp and circumstance of fashion, which she blazons with a swelling heart. She has the pride of knowledge in the province of modes. True, she professes to des- pise the fashionists and, probably does despise them, but she has a reverence for the fashion. She attacks the tree at the root, but she is never weary of ad- miring the fruit. Every now and then the senti- ment in all its fulness will break out; for instance in Manor Sackville, where the example of *a man of fashion* is launched as a thunderbolt at a parasite recusant of tomfoolery. By the way, we think this an error; the lady who deals out the rebuke is supposed to be a person of fashion; and does any person talk of fashion; and cite its authorities to awe the vulgar into obedience? Amongst the pretenders, the upstarts, the would-be-fashionable, one hears of nothing but "men of fashion," and "women of fashion," and "circles of fashion;" but people conscious of the establishment of their claims are silent on them. For this reason, with all their faults, the aritocracy are the people of the most unaffected manners. Pride and vanity have the strongest holds in those who are uncertain of the recognition of their pretensions.—*Exami- ner, August* 11.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE, PRINCE OF CANINO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, August 18.

I see by your paper of the 10th that my answer to your article of the 20th of July had not then reached you. I lost to time in forwarding it to you, and regret that you were obliged to translate it from an English journal, which accounts for some mistakes, which are however, unimportant.

In replying to me you thought proper, you say, to deal with me as *a Prince*—that is to say, without ce- remony. Considering your hatred of the 18th Bru- maire, your manner of treating is natural enough, and of that I do not complain. As you published my let- ter I am bound to be satisfied, and I have only to beg that you will afford a place for this second reply.

Yes, indeed, Sir, it is the *unrepenting* Conspirator- President of the 18th Brumaire; it is the brother of the First Consul and of the constitutional Emperor of the Hundred Days; it is the exile of the absolute mo- narchy, honoured in his exile by the title of Prince of Canino, who now claims to resume his rights of citi- zenship. He did not make this claim as you would have advised him, at the foot of the column, in the face of the people, the National Guard, and the army, be- cause, in a question of purely private interests, to have done so would have been acting the part not of a citi- zen but of a madman. He now addresses himself as he ought, to the press, which possesses influence far more powerful than that which the orator can obtain over a popular assembly, and he loudly demands justice from the Government and from the Chambers to which France has confided the right of making and chang- ing laws. Moreover, Sir, though you should be a better judge of our duty than we ourselves are, that would have no reference to the question of anti-Bru- marian doctrines, which you develop with a very com- mendable frankness, and the discussion of which must greatly enlighten your readers. Therein are set forth those anti-Consular and anti-French doctrines, which it belongs to me in right, in honour, and in duty to combat.

In giving up to you everything relating to myself, I wish only to observe that it is to commit a material error to suppose that the title of Prince of Canino was ever anything else than a mere honorary distinction. I point out this error that I may not appear to you in the strange attire of a feudal lord, a rank which would scarcely dazzle him who was not seduced by the temp- tation of a crown. You are not aware, it seems, that feudality no longer exists in the Roman states. The sovereign Pontiff, when he came to Paris to conse- crate the chosen of the French people, abolished all the privileges of nobility in his states, in which the low- est peasants have the right of electing their munici- pal magistrates and the officers of their Civic Guards! An honour conferred by this Prince, thus the friend of the people, will be always dear to me as a glorious re- collection of my exile, even when I may resume the most noble of all titles—that of French citizen.

THE 18TH OF BRUMAIRE.

The 18th of Brumaire, you say, was a daring and *im- pious* attempt, *one of the stains, the first stain* of Napo leon.

The 18th of Brumaire, Sir, was a revolution. To judge of a revolution we must consider the results and the means—the substance and the form.

As to the results, open the *Moniteur*, read therein a few pages, and you will soon change your opinion on that day of deliverance, *one of the glories—the first glo- ry*—of Napoleon; you will see that before the 18th Brumaire the republic was on the brink of an abyss. 100,000 natives of France languished in foreign lands doomed to exile and confiscation; the finances were exhausted, and the public securities were destitute of value. The religious opinions of the ma- jority of the French people,—opinions too, which form one of the most valuable of their liberties—were repressed. The armies, in want of everything, had fallen back on our frontiers. The weak Directory al- lowed the reins to float alternately at the will of the adverse factions. In the terrible Club of the Manège, laws for "forced loans," and "the suspected," and other terrible doctrines of 1793, were agitated. Such was the state of the republic. NEVER WAS NATION IN SO BAD A STATE AS FRANCE ON THE EVE OF THE 18TH OF BRUMAIRE.

Soon after victory returned under the standard of Marengo, the finances became prosperous, and the va- lue of the public funds was increased tenfold. The fatal list of emigrants was closed; the fears of 1793 were dissipated; the altars were restored. The Con- sular Government saved, organized, aggrandized, and pacified the republic. NEVER WAS NATION IN SO FAVOU- RABLE A STATE AS FRANCE AFTER THE 18TH OF BRU- MAIRE.

No nation, therefore, ever displayed a confidence so complete, an enthusiasm so ardent. All Frenchmen, rich and poor, men of learning, statesmen, artists, ma- gistrates, soldiers, all, as if by inspiration, had turned their eyes to the man of Frejus. The desire, the ne- cessity of a revolution, was felt by every heart. The Directorial and Jacobin factions, united no longer, had a majority any where but in the Directory and the Council of Five Hundred; in the Coun- cil of the Ancients they were in the minority. These factions, loaded with universal contempt and hatred, had no longer any root in the nation; the elec- tors themselves everywhere urged Napoleon to save the country by dismissing their own representatives. Public opinion for Napoleon was so openly expressed, so strong, and so general, that even the Guards of the Directory and the Councils were overcome by it, and *by it alone*, for the conspirators of Brumaire had no need of intrigue! All hearts, all arms were with them from one end of France to the other. Thus, Sir you see the reason why in this revolution *not a single drop of blood was shed!* Far from me be any thought derogatory of the heroic but sanguinary revolution of July! but I refer to the political conscience of the conquerors—to your own, Sir, and ask whether France was not at least as unfortunate before Brumaire as be- fore July!

Whether a revolution against the established order was not at least as indispensable to the public safety before Brumaire as before July!

Whether the republican revolution of Brumaire, which created the Consulate, did not ameliorate the state of the republic, at least as much as the monarchi- cal revolution of July ameliorated the monarchy.

Let all Frenchmen, of whatever party they may be, put to themselves these three questions, and I doubt not that they will concur with history in the opinion, that of all our revolutions, that of the 18th Brumaire was the most necessary, the most successful, the most complete, the most pacific, and the most unanimous.

From the substance of the question let us pass to the form, for the form alone can appear to you impious and sacrilegious. "MAN OF LEGALITY," you exclaim, "explain to us the more condemnable illegallity."

I answer your challenge: the public safety explains the 18th Brumaire, as it explains the 3 th of July. Without doubt legal order was violated in the Oran- gery of St. Cloud; but does the word *revolution* ex- press any thing else than the overthrow of established order? And if there can be no revolution without il- legality, what signifies those reproaches and those epithets of impious and sacrilegious cast in the face of the great statue? Are these, Sir, the civic crowns which you offer it?

Permit me now to appeal to you in my turn. As a preacher of equality you doubtless do not wish to use two weights and two measures! You have told us that the present representation of the Chamber only represents the privileged, because all citizens are not electors. So be it: let us admit the theory of universal suffrage. But since you have so little faith in the re- presentation of 1830, why have you so much respect for the representation of 1800? The one no more than the other was the product of universal suffrage. According to the principles that you preach, the Coun- cils sitting at St. Cloud did not represent the French people. You may therefore, Sir, tranquillize yourself respecting the damned and impious sacrilege commit- ted 30 years ago by Napoleon and his—accomplices. I am pleased to think that you yourself would have been amongst those accomplices; but since you were too young to be a citizen at that period, examine what your fathers did, and you will no longer have any scruple respecting that great day. Your fathers, many of whom happily still live, were called upon in the sequel to judge of our provisional work, and to legalize our revolution. We only usurped supreme power during the momentary crisis, in which it was necessary to usurp it boldly, or to surrender ourselves and the country to the Jacobin faction.

When, at the foot of the column of Austerlitz, you dared to stigmatize as impious the First Consul, the author of Brumaire, he might have replied to you as another consul, the great Scipio, replied in the forum to his detractors,—"This day, citizens, I saved the Re- public; let us proceed to the Capital and return thanks to the Gods." But we need not the heroic example of that Scipio, who, like Napoleon, also died in a foreign land, and whose distant tomb bore these ac- cusing words, which have descended down to us through ages—"*Ingrata Patria! ne ossa quinden ha- bes!*" We have no occasion to repeat the words of Scipio, for, far from declining the suffrage of the tribes, we submitted our conduct to the individual judgment of the sovereign people. That supreme judgment le- galized the work of Brumaire. It did more; Brumaire created the elective Consulate, and France willed the hereditary empire. Four millions of votes may suffice to arrest our regret! We ought to conclude that Na- poleon and the people knew better than we what suited the public welfare! But, without going further than the days of the Consulate, *France free, happy, and triumphant, gave us our Bill of Indemnity.* Can all the makers of revolutions say as much?

I wish, Sir, that this explanation may satisfy you, but I flatter myself that the public did not want it. The national enthusiasm, which gathered all the patriotic population of Paris around the statue; the solemn and filial devotion, which after so many years is develop- ing itself from city to city in the simultaneous restora- tion of the imperishable name of the First Consul to public places and monuments; your own emotion, Sir, before the grand column, are all circumstances which attest that the revolution of Brumaire saved France, and that that sacred (not impious) illegality, conse- crated by the last generation, it not less respected by the present.

Thanks to noble France! In spite of such a multitude of useless sacrifices, you feel that Napoleon was always the man of the people; that in the camp, with the Consular toga, on the Imperial Diadem, at Elba, and on the Rock of Agony, you were always the object of his love; you know that his heart beat for France until he drew his last breath Yes, doubt- less, after having erected his statue you will demand his ashes! Yes, you will, doubtless, recall within your maternal bosom the proscribed family, to which no re- proach can be addressed except that they belong to thy hero.

Notwithstanding your prejudices against the 18th Brumaire, I beg of you, Sir, and also of the editor of the *National*, to join with other organs of the periodi- cal press, and not withhold from us your support. Far from us be all harsh thoughts. In speaking of Bru- maire at a distance, I am paying, as well as I can, my offering to the author of Brumaire. It is in the hope of being also soon able to suspend my funeral wreath at the fraternal bronze, that I call for the revocation of the absurd law of proscription of which we are the victims.

The family of Napoleon recognizes no rights, but only duties towards the country.—*Times, Augt.* 22.

PROMOTION AND MERIT.

"To those who may be ignorant," says the *Morning Post*, "of the reason of Sir H. Hard- inge having got a regiment, (and no military man is ignorant of this reason,) we would suggest a perusal of the following extract from Colonel Na- pier's *History of the Peninsula War*, speaking of the battle of Albuera:"—

In this desperate crisis Beresford, who had al- ready withdrawn the 13th dragoons from the banks of the river, and brought Hamilton's Portuguese into a situation to cover a retrogade movement, wavered! Destruction stared him in the face; his personal resources were exhausted, and the un- happy thought of a retreat arose in his agitated mind. Yet no order to that effect was given; and it was urged by some about him, that the day might still be redeemed by the 4th divison. While he hesitated, *Colonel Hardinge boldly ordered General Cole to advance*; and, then riding to Co- lonel Abercrombie, who commanded the remain- ing brigade of the 2d division, directed him also to march forward into the fight. The die being thus cast. Beresford acquiesced, and this terrible battle was continued.

By this movement was the battle of Albuera won; and to this is Sir Henry Hardinge indebt- ed for his regiment."

This may be an excellent defence for the promo- tion of Sir H. Hardinge; but what will the Pet of the Tories, the Protector of the Mignelites—what will the Portuguese Marshal, Lord Viscount Be- resford, say to his friend or the *Morning Post*? Did the ex-Master-General of the Ordnance owe his promotion to the same cause? Did the Duke of Wellington advance him to office and honours in respect of his military incapacity, his wavering in the fight, the exhaustion of his resources, when a young Lieutenant-Colonel could point the road to victory? We will do the Noble Lord no in- justice, we acknowledge his merit as a de- jeant, and never questioned his coura- dier; but as a General, we rate him as may be; and shall continue to cite instance of the abuse of political and pa- tronage; confirming our opinion, for the by the authority of the *Morning Post*. Nor are we yet persuaded that Sir Henry Hardinge would have attained the just reward of his successful daring had he been unallied to the Peerage, or unsupport- ed by party partialities. "The cold shade of the aristocracy" (we also quote Napier as an autho- rity) affect those only who work on the wrong side of the House of Peers; the nobly born, or the nobly connected, may bask at their ease in the op- posite sunshine, well assured that its genial heat will quickly ensure their professional growth to a becoming altitude. In order to convince us that Sir Henry owes his promotion to his assumption at Albuera, and not to his opposition in the House of Commons, Lord Hill must show that all officers, especially all senior officers, of equal or superior service, have received their rewards. *Tulit alter honores* is a very common military incident; of which, if the Commander of the Forces is actually sincere in tardily correcting the injustice, we could point him out numerous examples; but till we are convinced of this, we may spare ourselves the trouble, and our military friends the dangerous exposure of asserting their claims. Nothing was deemed so perilous at the Horse Guards as to put a claim to promotion on the grounds of merit, or to assert a subaltern's service in derogation of a commander. We shall rejoice if this be changed; but we doubt it. In the mean time we are curious to hear Sir H. Hardinge on Colonel Bradley's case: the latter was dismissed the service for ques- tioning the authority of an apparently junior offi- cer, of whose *secret* commission he had received no notification. The former is promoted for hav- ing usurped the command of an army over the heads of some dozen seniors.—*Examiner, August* 18.

HINTS FOR CRUIKSHANK.

(From the Sun.)

Imitated from Anacreon.

Hither, Cruikshank, I've a job
Shall endear thee to the mob;
'Tis to paint, in brazen lustre—
Like a giant full of bluster
On some showman's cara[illegible]
Erin's never-blushing Dan.

Paint him, George, as is his wont,
With a power of brass in front,
Of the best Milesian kind,
And a famous *tail* behind;
Give him Jack Cade's bland address,
And Wat Tyler's gentleness,
Throwing in a touch or so
Of Marat—Danton—Mirabeau.

Paint him perch'd upon a waggon
'Mid a crowd with scarce a rag on,
Roaring, till, with might and main,
He out-roars a hurricane;
Smiling now—now stern and moody,
Playing Punch to Erin's Judy;
Gulling her with words of guile,
Kissing—coaxing—cuffing, while
As he wags his head on high,
His *tail* wags, too, from sympathy.

Paint him begging from the many,
Here a two-pence, there a penny;
Finding, unlike Belisarius,
Charity not so precarious;
Bell scarce got six groats *per ann.*
While, from full six millions, Dan
Can a penny squeeze *per* man,
And, what's more, keep snug the pelf,
Generous patriot! to himself.
Bravo, Dan! (as much like Cato
As a peas's like a potato)
Here exemplified we see
Thine and Erin's charity;
Erin's wandering forth abroad
Strews with gold her *patriot's* road;
Thine, disliking much to roam,
(Thrifty housewife) stops at home

Hold—enough, George—what a sketch!
'Tis Dan himself, or else his Fetch!

[*Times, August* 21.

The Munich monument in honour of the 30,000 Bavarians, who fell in Russia, is nearly complet- ed. It stands in a beautiful spot out of the city (Caroline-square) which is crossed by four princi- pal streets, one of which leads to the royal pa- lace of Nymphenburg. It is 180 feet high, of me- tal, and standing on rocks.

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No 9, Church Lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.